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VOL. III. NO. 144 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 19 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY June				
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	--	--
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departar
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	3861	19th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	F. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 36

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London	9000	30th June	June
City of Lahore†	6947	26th June	--

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	633	1,091	488	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	727

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

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Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
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Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
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Tuticorin		
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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Manager.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing date Route.
"CHAKLA" 3,065 Saturday, 26th June, †Direct.

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FOR KARACHI & BUSREH.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, sailing on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 2nd June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

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Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
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Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-; & Rs. 1,300/-
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The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

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RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.

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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
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Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

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Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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THE HUPMOBILE MOTOR Car is recommended by all users to their friends. At Rs. 4,750 The Car is a fine investment by any purchaser. Arrange a Trial.
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D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
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TUITION to Matric students English, Mathematics; Rs. 3 each subject. Each subject one hour daily. Book-keeping and Accountancy by Graduates. COMMERCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES, Broacha Bldg., Princess St. 977

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

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High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

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LUCAS'S Cyclealities and Motoralities: ROTAX Motor Accessories: J. M. Shock Absorbers, H. F. Vulcanizers; MICHELIN Tyres: etc., are all supplied wholesale to the trade by
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
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Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
9

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.
The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—
NIZAM DIN,
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190 Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation. Applications stating age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—Two smart COMPOUNDERS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp "X.Y.Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

WANTED—an UNDERGRADUATE with Persian on 25—2—30. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School. 1022

WANTED—TWO GOOD FITTERS; with fair knowledge of electrical work. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Certificates to:—
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Lake Whiting District,
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(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED one GRADUATE (Rs. 60 to 75) and one UNDERGRADUATE (Rs. 40 to 50), knowing Gujarati, Marathi or both with special knowledge of Sanskrit, for the New Sanskrit Patha Shala. Apply to the Undersigned, with qualifications and testimonials before the 10th proximo.
A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education, Baroda State.
Baroda, 15th June, 1915. 172

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 200

WANTED EXPERIENCED WRITERS preferably graduates, competent and willing to take up the work of translating and adapting English books into Gujarati, Marathi and Hindu at Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0, per page. Those willing, should apply stating qualifications etc., to:—
A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
1034 Baroda State.
Baroda, dated 16th June, 1915.

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A. B. CLARKE,
173 Principal.

WANTED—A CAPABLE OVERSEER Eurasian or Indian, for work in connection with Sudd cutting on Lake Kioga, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Applicants must have good knowledge of English and must be able to keep accounts in addition to the qualifications of Overseer. Three years agreement, 2nd class passage to Mombassa and back. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI. 983

WANTED—EUROPEAN and Anglo-Indian Motor Drivers are required for service with Mechanical Transport Corps which is being organised for service in the North West Frontier Province.
2. Conditions of service as follows:—Those selected will be granted the rank of Corporal with pay of that rank and 2nd class Engineer pay (approximately amounting to Rs. 98 p.m.) and in addition free accommodation, ration, clothing and equipment.
3. Only those experienced in the handling of petrol motor lorries and motor cars need apply.
4. Applications supported by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of TRANSPORT, 2nd. (Rawalpindi Division), Murree. 170

METHOD MORE IMPORTANT THAN KNOWLEDGE.—Wanted a LABORATORY ASSISTANT who will as well work as Librarian; Steward, Accountant and Correspondence Clerk—in fact as an all round assistant Clerk. He must be knowing Gujarati and Sanskrit and must possess an accurate knowledge of English Grammar and Spelling must be very neat and careful in his work—must have an abhorrence of litter—must be able to understand instructions and message properly and carry them out or bear it faithfully and promptly—must be unmarried without any family cares—must be prepared to stay on the premises at Surat or elsewhere—must have light body with habits of work—cool and quiet and conscientious, patient and accurate having real love for scientific work and not greedy of money. One with knowledge of Chemistry and Chemical manupulation and Microscopic work preferred—Salary according to qualifications. Must be prepared to give a binding of five years for working as Laboratory assistant and learning research work side by side. Apply stating in detail the qualifications experience and family circumstances to Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1089

WANTED.

WANTED—A good ELDERLY COOK, knowing varieties of puddings and country and English dishes. Salary Rs. 20 to 25. Apply, SUPERINTENDENT Belair-Sanatorium, Dalkeith, Panchgani. 1033

WANTED Stores Clerk, Shorthand Typist, Railway Driver, Station Master, Parsee Salesman (Provision and Stores) knowing accounts for abroad. Apply for particulars to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort, Bombay. 1038

WANTED 2 MECHANICAL ENGINEERS on Rs. 60 and 90, Typist on Rs. 40. Tracer on Rs. 25 and a Secretary knowing Law pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort, Bombay. 1037

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

TIMES' HISTORY of THE WAR. Contents page missing in every part. Vol. I out of 13 parts, parts 2, 8, 9 & 10 missing. Remaining 9 parts for 9 ans. Vol. 2 parts 14 to 26 for 13 ans. Postage for 22 parts Re. 1 extra. HAJI NOORMAHOMED, BOOK-SELLER, Fort, Bombay. 1035

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

FOR SALE.—By orders of the Government of India.—THE TERRACE, Murree, late the Summer Residence of General Officer Commanding Northern Army. The property, which occupies the finest site in Murrie, comprises a large residence with two small bunglows and ample out offices, and is suitable for occupation by a large establishment, or might be extended for use as a hotel. The grounds are nine acres in extent. Full particulars and plans can be had by prospective purchasers from the undersigned to whom offers may be sent.
F. GLANVILLE,
Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers,
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division,
174 Murree.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Rooms, on Hornby Road, on the 3rd floor of building next Ismail Building. Apply VAKDE & CHINOY, Engineers. 962

FURNISHED ROOM with bath room attached to let, in an up-to-date and sanitary flat, near Apollo Bunder. Without Board. Apply to Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession, a large airy office room with electric lights and fan on Esplanade Road, above Messrs. LEACH & WEBORNY. Apply on the first floor. 974

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1028

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the working of a new quarry to be opened on 1st October, 1915, on the Company's land at Virar.
Full particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Dadar, and will be received upto 2 p.m. (S.T.), on Monday 2nd August, 1915.
J. A. JONES,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Dadar, 29th May, 1915. 1026

NOTICE,

RE: W. WOLF & SONS AN ALIEN FIRM IN LIQUIDATION.

AS LIQUIDATOR for the above mentioned firm, I am hereby directed to give notice to all concerned, to submit their claims to me within one calendar month from the date hereof. No claims sent after the above date will be considered.
W. WOLF & SONS.,
Liquidator.
Motilal's Mansions.
14/6, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915. 1032

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI MONGHIBAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of DAMODER DEWJI, has contracted to sell to our clients MESSRS. MAHOMEDALLI SHAMASJI, YUSUFALLI SHAMASJI SHARAFALLI SHAMASJI and MAHOMEDALLY JIWAJI, trading in the name of Abdul Hussein Jeewaji & Co., the undermentioned two properties firstly and secondly hereunder writen and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand in to or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift bequest charge mortgage sale lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying on the northern side of Falkland Road Null Bazar in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 186 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1845-2341 and New No. 8974 Old Survey No. 267, New Survey No. 4886 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 1-6766 and Street No. 45 and 53 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property mentioned in Lot No. 2 on the South by the said Falkland Road on the East by the property of Ghellabhai Atmaram and on the West by the sweepers passage.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street Null Bazar in the registration district and subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts and registered as Quit and Ground Rent land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1845, 2329, New No. 8975 Old Survey No. 266 and New Survey No. 4887 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7505 and 7504 Street Nos. 16 to 30 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of Vithal Premji, Carpenter, partly by the property of Bai Godavaribai widow of Bhawan Dana and partly by the property mentioned in Lot No. 1 and on the West by the sweepers passage.
Dated this 18th day of June 1915.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
1042 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 111 of 1910 Re: Vassonji Bhanji Rodaya.
No. 507 of 1912 Re: Bruno Gerald Barretto.
No. 587 of 1913 Re: Jetha Dewji Gadhia traded as Mehta & Co.
No. 623 of 1913 Re: Dossabhai Jamsetji Sethna.
No. 343 of 1914 Re: Analsey Gunsey Shah traded as Dewsey Analsey.
No. 522 of 1914 Re: Mohanlal Motilal Sha traded as The Bombay Steam Laundry.
No. 523 of 1914 Re: Nasarbhai Hasam Khoja.
No. 529 of 1914 Re: Bhawanishanker Umedram Jariwalla.
No. 538 of 1914 Re: Oosman Abhee Adam Khatri.
No. 724 of 1914 Re: Rustomji Framji Wadia.
NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare first and final Dividends in the above matters.
Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 24th day of July 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final Dividends without regard to their claims.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of June, 1915.
1040

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KHATRI ESSAK JAN MAHOMED late of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant a dyer. .....Deceased.
SARABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 14th day of June, 1915.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA ROMER
BILIMORIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1031

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'KAMAKURA MARU' having arrived on the 18th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on Bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VIZIRBOO daughter of AHMEDBHAI KIKABHAI and wife of KURBAN HUSSEIN RAHIMATALLI, LALBOO, daughter of Ahmedbhai Kikabhai and Aigaralli Ahmedbhai the last a minor by his sister and natural guardian the said Vazirboo, have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. Mahomedalli Shamasji Yusufalli Shamasji, Sharafalli Shamasji and Mahomedalli Jiwajee, trading in the name of Abdul Hussein Jiwaji and Co. the undermentioned property, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the several messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Jail Road North without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3646 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3603 and 3604, 3605 and 3606 (1) 3606(2), 3606(3), 3606(4), 3606(5), and 3606(6) Street Nos. 27-37 and 39-41, 43-45 and 47, 47(a), 47(b), 47(c), 47(d), and 47(e) and containing by admeasurement 1,570 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is, to say on or towards the East and South by the property of Abdul Hoosein Abdul Latif and others on or towards the West by the Jail Road North and on or towards the North by the property of Abbasbhai Saifudin Kikabhai and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.
Dated this 18th day of June 1915.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
1043. Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 2nd July, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
I—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1914.
II—To approve the appointment of Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Knight, made by the Board, as a Director.
III—To elect two Directors in the place of the two retiring Directors who are eligible for re-election.
IV—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration for the current year.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 2nd July to 16th July 1915 both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
TRICUMJEE WADIA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1915. 1041

NOTICE.

From and after this date the undersigned will be prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks in the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of the London Assurance Corporation established in A.D. 1720 and Incorporated in England.
FRAMJEE SONS & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
926

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, silk saries, laces, blouses shiphon, insertions, woollen cloth, corsets, gowns, ties, fancy hats, etc., is open to reasonable offer.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.
N. B.:— Shop will be kept open on Sunday, by special request.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—
New designed furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless teakwood chairs, easy chairs, reclining sofas, mirror door almiras, writing and dressing tables, cupboards, fancy teapoys, hatstands, book-stands etc.
The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 gold watch by John Jones.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 milner's double door big safe (serviceable to Banks and jewellers.)
1 milner's small safe.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 camera with leather case.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 case electric platedware such as proto-frames, brushes, boxes, inkstands, one handsome rolled top American office table etc.
AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).
2 rubber-tyrd glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquines shaped office shigrams.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

1 rubber-tyred strong built Victoria.
The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 strong built Shigram.
1 Brougham by Kesterton.
AT 3 P.M., (S. T.).
Several gent's secondhand bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity to those being fond of having Art Curios and rich open Carved blackwood furniture and China-ware.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome teakwood and old blackwood plain and very old open and carved household furniture by well-known makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin and others rich oil paintings, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Raffia Manzil, opposite the Church near the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as Drawing room suite, dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, curtains and oil paintings, a very rare collection of old brass and copper wares and curios, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe, old blackwood open and carved sofas, chairs, table and flower stands rich and old China wares, single and double bedsteads, dressing tables, wash-hand tables, almiras, best plated ware, crockery ware and China ware and utensils etc.
The property of Madame Stanley Humphrey.
The property is on view.
N. B.—Special attention is drawn for the rich art curios, China-ware and open corved blackwood furniture, which is very rare and worth sending presents to Friends at Home.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th June, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA, NEAR NULL BAZAR.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, under instruction from Messrs. Pandia & Co., Attorneys for the owners, sell by public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (140) one hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1865 New No. 8994 Old Survey No. 2/272 and New Survey No. 4975 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7575 and Street Nos. 23, 25 and 27 and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said 2nd Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the South by the property of Bhawoo Kashinath and on or towards the North by the property of Vishnu Vithoba.
For further particulars, condition of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Pandia and Company, Solicitors, 3, Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 24TH JUNE AND FRIDAY THE 25TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., OF THE SHOP OF THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS MESSRS. A. FREDOON & COMPANY AT MEDOWS STREET.
On THURSDAY, the 24th June, and FRIDAY the 25th June, both days at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the entrance of Medows Street and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., Saddlers, the entire stock-in-trade shop furniture, electric fittings, etc., of the shop of the well-known Tailors and Outfitters Messrs. A. Fredoon & Co., closing business consisting of a large lot of Woollen Cashmeres, Twill Flannels, Donigal cloths, fancy wastings, zephyr cloths, ready made suites, dressing gowns, leather goods, hand bags, Gladstone bags, brief bags, suit cases, Holdalls, various sorts of hats, rich woollen socks, ties, towels, bedsheets, table covers, pillows, pillow cases, ready made shirts, collars, collar boxes, water proofs, high class binoculars in cases, shop furniture such as sliding door cupboards, window show cases, large shelves, show cases, cutters tables, counters, writing tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, chival glass, electric fans and lights and several other miscellaneous articles.
The above goods are on view.
P.S.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit private purchasers and this sale affords gentlemen an opportunity to make up their fresh stock for monsoon.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th June, 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES YARN.

Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at Tardeo Raja Bahdur Motilal Pitty Mills, and by order of Raja Bahdur Shivlal Motilal the Proprietor of Raja Bahdur Motilal Pitty Mills, and on account and at the risk of Amratlal Jechand and Co. Trambakantavala.

64 bales yarn No. 20 Contract No. 38 of 30th November 1914.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

D'LAL M. & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

TO-MORROW SUNDAY

at 4-30: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE LATEST PATHE DRAMA

THE PHANTOM OF LOVE

with Mdlle Napierkowska.

The famous dancer in the leading role.

FRENCH MINISTRY

WAR FILM showing Gen. Joffrer reviewing his battle-stand troops.

LANCELOT SPEEDY'S CARTOONS

more beautiful drawings by this well-known artiste of the Super-Hun and the failure of the Blockade

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

KINEMACOLOR

The Maoris of New Zealand.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

The Home for World's Best Pictures.

We present this week,

The Masterpiece of Serials,

THE MASTER KEY

36,000 feet.

First Three Episodes.....7,000 feet.

It is the KEY to every emotion.

It is the KEY that unlocks the door to every thrill of Human-Existence.

Is Love the greatest thing in the world?
Can fear blast happiness and wreck lives?
After years of hatred is revenge sweet?
Is Greed a vital possession?
Is Remorse our worst punisher?

John Dore, Ruth Gallon, Tom Gallon, Jean Darnell, and Wilkerson answer every one of these above questions, perfectly in the MASTER KEY, the most remarkable serial drama ever produced.

Life itself is a succession of doors, opening to love, to happiness, to wealth; we are all seeking for the MASTER KEY, which unlocks these and leads to our ideals beyond.

Time as usual 3 Shows Nightly each of 1½ hours, 7 to 8-30 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Prize Shows every Sat. & Sun... 5-15 to 6-45 Popular Half Rates As Usual.

Free Gifts to our Patrons in Box and First Class:—

A MASTER KEY TIE PIN to every young Man.
A MASTER KEY BROOCH to every Young Woman
A MASTER KEY BUTTON to every Young Kiddie.

NOTE:—Season Passes and Complimentary Tickets, will not be allowed on Saturday and Sunday.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

To-night *To-night*

AT 6-30 GAIETY THEATRE

EDWARDES THEATRE 10 P. M.

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.

In a complete change of Programme

also

New and exclusive Pictures.

Full particulars will be found in the inner Page.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT

To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MAHABHARAT

Matinee To-morrow Sunday, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MAHABHARAT

Prices of Admission:—Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 and As. 8.

C. P. KHATOW,
Proprietor

Telephone No. 286.

AMUSEMENTS.

9-30 P.M. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-30 P.M.

BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH Co.

In a complete change of Programme. Every item new.

First appearance in the East of

Miss MARJORIE MANNERS

From the Duke of York's Theatre, London.

Mr. MARTIN ROSSE .. .. TENOR.

From the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels.

THE ROSSLYNS

in their original musical sketch "Those Terrible Tomboys."

Miss NELLIE LOMAS.

Soubrette

For the first time in Bombay; the great London Music Hall Sketch.

'LOCKED IN A FLAT'

MISS DOROTHEA TEMPLE

Comedienne

Mr. TOM PAYNE

The great dancing Comedian.

POPULAR PRICES.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Miss MAY YATES in new sketches and dances.

IMPERIAL CINEWA

CHARNI ROAD.

THE

CHILD KILLERS

THE CHILD KILLERS. THE CHILD KILLERS. THE CHILD KILLERS.

A TRUE EPISODE OF THE INVASION OF FRANCE—AUG. 1914.

Probably no more striking and realistic war film has been placed on the market than this. It is not merely a film that will help the time to pass more easily on a raining day, but one that will give food for thought to many. It demonstrates that the examples of German "Kultur," cited in the newspapers all over the world are not without foundation.

A TRULY GREAT FILM IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD

WIFFLES IN THE PATH OF GLORY.

A TOPICAL COMEDY BY M. PRINCE.

IN TWO PARTS.

A SCREAMER FROM START TO FINISH.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

The youngest Leading Lady in Motion Picture.

Miss Ella Hall playing the part of Ruth Gallon in the

SPECIAL FEATURE SERIAL

THE MASTER-KEY

The third sensational serial of the well-known Trans-Atlantic Co.

BEGINS FROM TO-DAY

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 SHOWS

Prize Show 5 to 6-30 (S. T.)

6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45 & 11-45 to 1-15

USUAL HALF PRICES.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

B-12

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleaned refreshed sensation.

180—1

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTOR CINEMA

LEDWARDES THEATRE LA SCALA

KALBADEVI ROAD.

RUGGED REALISM RUN RIOT

The Master Production of the World

THE TREY O' HEARTS

A Serial Film Crammed Full of Series of Sensation and Thrills.

In 36,000 feet of Pictures.

No Fake. No Padding.

MOST DARING DEEDS

To-night and during the week will be shown 3rd Instalment Parts 21 to 30.

Saturday and Sunday 3 Shows: 4-45, 7 and 10.

2 Shows on other days at 6-45 & 10

No 10 o'clock Shown on Sat. Monday and Wednesday.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

BALIWALA'S

GRAND THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Miss GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

Gold Medallist and Premier Indian Singer. will give a CONCERT on

Sunday, 20th June 1915, at 9-30 (S. T.)

The programme will include a selection of newly arranged

BHAIRVIS & QUALLIS

Reserved Seats .. Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.
Unreserved .. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
A few Special Seats.. Rs. 10.

Ladies Half Rates to Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 seats

Doors open 8-30. Bookings at the Theatre

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,

Use ALWAYS

'TONE—VIGORIEN.'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Try one bottle and convince yourself. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY

Prepared by

The Abiathar P' armaceutical Co., Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(3rd Sunday after Trinity, 20th June).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barnam, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C.; Hymns 7,251, 356, 189; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Hymns 282, 217, 27; Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon K. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy; Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Grey Collier. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain; Rev. R. Hodge; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaplain of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon, Tamil services Evensong and Sermon. munion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Alms for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List: Psalms 84 tune 28; Paraphrase 56, tune 33; Hymns 153, 44, 351.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. R. Cuthbert; Marathi Service; 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. A. J. Wright; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. F. Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. A. J. Wright; Sunday School, at 3 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malcolm:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Holy Communion Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors; G. W. Pettit and W. E. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes. —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Carel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

Telegrams: "PATHEPHONE."

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE LEFT.

GRIP THIS OPPORTUNITY EREIT SLIPS BY.

SALE

Ends on 30th June 1915

at which we are giving you

THIRTY PER CENT

off the Sale Price of our Entire Stock.

Send for our lists to-day.

THE

PATHEPHONE INDIA Co.

11, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

POONA: Marcks & Co., Ltd.

HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

SAVE MONEY

AND

BUY ALL YOUR

GROCERIES

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

"COMPLIMENTS FROM A TAUBE."

LORD C. BERESFORD "BOMBED."

Lord Charles Beresford returned to Paris on May 25 after a week's motor tour along the French front, in the course of which he inspected three stations of the British Ambulance Committee, of which he is chairman, says the "Daily Mail."

"I found the work splendid and the organisation perfect," said Lord Charles. "Our men are working under strict French discipline. They are engaged for the duration of the war. The relations between them and the French authorities are excellent. I talked with many of the French wounded and found them, of course, most grateful. The work is done under difficult and dangerous conditions, and I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Bradley Peyman for the manner in which he has organised and carried it out.

"Nothing could exceed the courtesy of the generals and officers whom we met during our tour. I saw some of the finest troops in France on parade. They were splendid men, marching strong, full of good spirits—very like my own nation, the Irish, in that respect—and grimly determined. Everyone, men and officers, had that look of determination.

"After the parade they played 'God Save the King,' I had to say something. I said: 'I've seen your Alpine Chasseurs, and all I can say is—Pauvres Boches!' It was a short speech, but it went well, and the word seems to have gone all down the line. I pity the Boches when they go up against the Alpine Chasseurs.

"I saw a good deal of the French Army in places I must not name, and I have the highest opinion of the vigour, courage, intelligence, and determination of all ranks and all regiments. The men are of the right age.

I also saw remarkable evidences of the power and accuracy of the German guns. In one spot they had worked methodically, covering every yard of ground from a distance of four or five miles. There can be no doubt that this is an artillery war. Where we have a thousand guns we want five thousand.

HIT THE WRONG HOUSE.

"In one place the Germans paid me the compliment of sending a Taube to bombard the house. The bombs missed our house and killed a poor woman a few doors away. That evening after I had left, they tried again. This time the airman swooped down close to the place and dropped a couple of bombs just outside the door between the house and a lake. The explosion covered the face of the house with mud, drove in the windows, and scattered glass on the bed in which I had slept. The French were of opinion that the attempt was deliberate and the result of information sent by a spy. I think I must write to the Kaiser and tell him what I think about it. I know him well, have visited him twice, and have taken him all over England. I knew him when a boy, and never thought he would turn out such a bad fellow.

"At another place I was introduced to Sister Julie, one of the heroines of the war. Everyone knows her story, how she faced the German colonel, told him in a peremptory manner that he had broken his word in allowing his men to renew the burning and pillaging of the village and shamed him into sending men to extinguish the fires. They burned the house next to her hospital. She saved a man in that hospital from being 'knifed' by a German, putting her hand over his throat and daring the man to go on. A very remarkable woman! She has been given the Military Medal, and well deserves it. There is practically nothing left of her village and its 700 houses; everything burned and level with the ground.

"What a contrast between these French villages and the German villages in Alsace occupied by the French. We went into Alsace and saw the villages. The people are happy and peaceful; the children called out 'Vive les Anglais!' as we passed, and we saw many young girls going quietly to their first communion."

SIR EDGAR SPEYER'S HONOURS.

P.C. AND BARONETCY NOT TO BE REVOKED.

Owing to the attacks made upon him in the Press and elsewhere, Sir Edgar Speyer resigned all his public positions and wrote to the Prime Minister asking him to accept his resignation as a Privy Councillor and to revoke his baronetcy.

Mr. Asquith has sent the following reply:—

10, Dowing-Street, May 22.

Dear Sir Edgar,—I can quite understand the sense of injustice and indignation which prompted your letter to me. I have known you long and well enough to estimate at their true value these baseless and malignant imputations upon your loyalty to the British Crown.

The King is not prepared to take any step, such as you suggest, in regard to the marks of distinction which you have received in recognition of public services and philanthropic munificence. Yours sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH,

ULSTERMEN'S GIFT TO SIR E. CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson has received from a number of Ulstermen serving on the Continent with the Armoured Car Section a gift consisting of portions of a shell mounted on an oak base with the following inscription:—

"Portions of a 17in. shell which fell during May, 1915, in Dunkirk within a few yards of thirty Ulstermen belonging to Squadron 15 of the Armoured Cars. Presented by them to Sir Edward Carson, whose example inspired them to stand their ground as Ulstermen should, and gather up the pieces while still hot."

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,

MAKES A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.

FOR FLAVOURING PURPOSES IN THE KITCHEN,

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA IS UNEQUALLED.

3½ lbs Re. ONE

I. C. O. COTTON SEED OIL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
AT 6-30 P.M.

THE GREAT GALA NIGHT

EDWARDES THEATRE
DHOBI TALAO
AT 10 P.M.

IS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.

They shall bring Music wherever they go.

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY

OUR STAR FILM

The Duke of Richard

a great Napoleon drama.

"THE TENOR"

MR. LEITH HARVEY
(of Geo. Edwarde's London Co's &c.)
"THE CONTRALTO"

MISS BEATRICE MERCER
(of Queen's Hall Concerts &c.)

The Contralto will sing
"THE ROSARY" by request.
"MY AIN FOLK"

The Tenor will sing
"MY PIPE" a whiff of the smoking room.
"YOU'D BETTER ASK ME"

The Soubrette will sing
IN MY FLAT The great chorus song.
The song that created such a furore when sung by Josephine Davies.

The Basso will sing
"DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN."

CONCERTED NUMBERS INCLUDE

Hey Lack a Day (Chestnuts.)
By three of us.
Later we will again warble
"Rag Time Joe"
"The world"
Of course we are all in this.
"The Piano" with the company in
"Barcarolla" (Tales of Hoffman)
Sweet and Low—The Quartette
Listen to this for we're great.
Two of us will warble
"I like the Hat"
Olliver Farrow and Leith Harvey
will test your tempers with
"Some Wheezes."

"THE BASSO"

MR. OLLIVER FARROW
(of Guildhall School of Music Fame)
"THE SOUBRETT"

MDLLE. LA ROCHE
(from Carl Rosa Grand Opera &c.

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY

OUR STAR COMEDY

Wiffles-Emperor

a yell all the way.

WEDNESDAY NEXT—MISERERE FROM "IL TROVATORE."
WEDNESDAY NEXT—MADRIGAL FROM "THE MIKADO."

DESPITE THE GREAT COST OF BOOKING THIS COMPANY OUR MOTTO STILL REMAINS.

POPULAR PRICES

POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.

Braunfels Swan Basra

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamers	Dwarka	for	Basra
,,	Palamcotta	for	Basra
,,	Firenzie (to arrive)	for	Genoa etc.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Kobe (Homeward bound) on the 16th instant.

S. S. Nio Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Nio Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 17th instant.

S. S. Braunfels:—The prize vessel Braunfels arrived here yesterday from Busra, which port she left on the 12th instant, with a general cargo. She is in command of Captain H. T. Swan.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain Armitage, is expected to leave Bombay this afternoon for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Friday, June 18th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
F. Homayun	Courteney	T. M. & Co
G. Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
K. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Bahaduri		K. N. & Co
Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Sarasvati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bassano	Boxhall	J. Finlay & Co
4 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
5 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
6 Orseolo	Sehno	Italian Mails S. N. Co
9 Scalda	Johnson	M. M. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Begum		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co
Clan Fraser	Mason	F. Finlay & Co.
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Ornara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 32 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 23 bales wool raw, V. Omersee; 122 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 8 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 15 bales wool raw, B. Fazmull.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 27 bales cow hides, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 20 bales cow hides, A. Cassum; 20 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 23 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 4 bales cow hides, H. A. Omer and Sons; 35 bales cow hides, H. M. H. Osman; 125 bales cow hides, H. N. and H. Eisa; 50 casks Indian chutney, F. Nowroji; 4 hogsheads Indian chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 14 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwalla; 3 cases Bombay ducks, N. K. Jassawala; 190 cwts. dry chillies, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 73 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 54 empty casks, Grim and Bendium; 2 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 6 bales goat skins, H. A. Omer and Sons; 15 bales goat skins, R. Kooka; 11 bales goat skins, A. and E. H. Mahomed.

Chinkoa (s) 2 bales cow hides, N. Bekhor; 3,000 cwts. myrabolams, Pullee and Co.; 75 bales hemp, M. E. Oomrigar and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 202 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Firenze (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 1,304 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 1,599 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Malwa from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—511 bars silver, 25 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes gold coins, 1 box pearls, 5 boxes specie, 1 package assaye, 4 packages ozone fluid, 1 package leather belting, 2 cases cigarettes.

S. S. Orsoello from Venice, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.—1 case musical instruments, 1 bag dragoon blood, 4 packages orris roods, 15 bags white grass, 1 package pearls, 1 package 2 cases essence, 582 cases beads, 7 cases combs, 7 bags cowries, 27 attols 25 jottas 115 bundles 550 bags gum, 18 bundles goat skins, 100 kegs wire nails, 24 cases olive oi 12 cases dry colour, 1,000 bags sulphur, 70 bags residual salt, 2 cases vinegar, 150 cases condensed milk, 4 cases cotton yarn, 93 cases cotton goods, 15 bales A. P. goods.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.689 inches
Temperature of Air	88.3 degre
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.5 ,,
Dew Point	79.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.752 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	94.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	84.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind	179 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.02 ,,
Do. do. year	1.43 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m 18th	2.06 ,,

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Arabian Sea monsoon extended as far north as Bombay and has also given rain in the Deccan. The rainfall decreased considerably in northern India but continued in Burma. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Bihar, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, east Punjab, east Rajputana, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Akyab six, Rangoon and Bassein two, Diamond Island and Toungoo and Maymyo one; Mandalay and Lashio one and a half; Agra and Delni a half; Chanda one; Bombay one and a half; Marmagoa and Karwar one; Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Mercara three quarters, Mangalore three.

There has been no development in the disturbed conditions at the head of the Bay.

Forecast:—Further extension northwards of the Arabian sea current, no great change elsewhere. In the Arabian sea, the mail steamer experienced normal monsoon conditions during the voyage from Aden.

FLOODS IN ASSAM SUBSIDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The floods caused in the Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, and Garo Hills in Assam owing to heavy rainfall in the Surma Valley and parts of the Brahmaputra are subsiding gradually. The floods caused damage to rice and jute corps. The price of common rice has generally risen. Ploughing of land in some parts has commenced. Prospects of jute and rice are poor.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th June was 29.953 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	June.	h.	m.	ft.	in	h.	m.	ft.	in
FR.	18	m 2	20	25	1	m 7	58	17	0
		2	56a	27	4	9	12a	19	7
SAT.	19	m 3	8	24	11	m 8	39	18	3
		3	34a	26	11	9	58a	19	6
SUN.	20	m 3	4	24	9	m 9	31	19	2
		4	18a	26	6	10	55a	18	7
MO.	21	m 5	15	24	10	m 10	41	20	0
		5	9a	26	3	11	57a	17	10
TU.	22	m 6	30	25	2	m 0	5a	20	8
		6	9a	26	0				
W.	23	m 7	46	25	11	m 0	58	17	0
		7	14a	25	11	1	28a	20	10
TH.	24	m 8	57	27	0	m 1	57	16	7
		8	22a	26	0	2	44a	20	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise		Sunset.	
,, 18 (Friday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 19 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 20 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 21 (Monday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 22 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 23 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 24 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p.m., Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h. p.m. New Moon 1915 June 13th 0h. 27.3m. a.m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.2m. p.m.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.41" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.64" and Allahabad 0.10". Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Indore and in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.91" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.67", Ratnagiri 0.55", Mormugao 1.01" and Karwar 1.06". Skies are overcast. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bombay but in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ahmednagar has had 0.34", Poona 0.77", Sholapur 0.73", Bijapur 0.51", Belgaum 0.72". Nizamabad 0.32" and Hyderabad 0.62". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Malegnon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has advanced further northwards and has reached Bombay. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south-east Central Provinces. It has, however, been insignificant in south Malabar and decreased considerably also at Calicut. Local rain has again fallen in the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, fairly general rain in Malabar, local rain in the Deccan and some showers in the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur also in south Gujarat and Kathiawar.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Malwa, which left Aden at night on the 12th, experienced till longitude 46½ deg. E. light south-easterly wind; till longitude 52 deg. E. light south-south-westerly wind with cloudy skies; till 57 deg. E. fresh south-westerly wind with cloudy skies and moderate south-westerly swell; till longitude 62 deg. E. strong south-westerly wind increasing at times to moderate gale with cloudy skies and high south-westerly swell; till longitude 67½ deg. E. fresh south-westerly wind, high or considerable south-westerly swell with cloudy skies; till longitude 70½ E. moderate to gentle westerly and south-westerly wind with moderate to high south-westerly swell; till arrival yesterday morning light or gentle northerly wind with cloudy or overcast skies. Fairly strongly marked monsoon conditions have appeared in the north Arabian sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 18th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st. June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	90.7	83.5	71	..	0	..
Do. (17th)	..	..	..	..	0	—0.06
Jask	93.2	84.7	82	..	0	
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.2	87.5	47	..	0.48	—0.20
Rawalpindi	97.7	71.8	47	..	0.41	—0.30
Lahore	101.1	76.8	47	..	1.09	0.54
Hissar	102.7	77.0	40	..	1.51	..
Ambala	100.7	78.1	64	..	0.98	—1.04
Delhi	98.3	76.0	69	0.41	1.25	—0.33
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.1	77.4	71	0.64	1.60	0 94
Mainpuri	94.3	75.3	79	0.07	0.40	—0.24
Jhansi	99.1	77.3	62	0.04	1.99	0.62
Cawnpore	95.6	77.5	72	..	0.87	—0.30
Allahabad	101.3	79.8	67	0.10	0.32	—0.74
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.9	89.2	44	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	91.9	83.2	75	..	0.03	—0.15
Ajmer	102.2	80.2	40	..	0.15	—0.58
Jaipore	102.5	81.5	47	..	0.14	—0.60
Kotah	103.6	85.8	39	..	0.78	—0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.6	81.4	76	..	0	—0.59
Dwarka	91.5	82.8	81	..	00.6	—0.72
Veraval	87.2	81.2	79	..	0	—2.25
Rajkot	102.8	80.7	67	..	0.01	—1.44
Bhavnagar Para	100.6	84.2	68	..	0.02	—1.96
Surat	95.7	84.3	67	..	0.08	—2.39
Ahmedabad	103.2	85.5	58	..	1.55	—0.39
Deesa	103.8	85.4	56	..	0.80	0.51
Neemuch	98.2	78.8	51	..	0.54	—0.49
Indore	100.7	81.2	51	..	0.19	—2.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.8	83.5	54	..	0.58	—681
Saugor	100.0	76.8	56	..	0.11	—1.64
Hoshangabad	104.5	84.8	51	..	0.80	—1.49
Khandaw	105.5	86.1	46	..	0	—2.42
Akola	107.5	89.5	37	..	0	—2.66
Amroati	105.8	88.3	38	..	0.04	—3.47
Nagpur	105.9	83.7	64	0.09	1.16	—3.21
Chanda	107.5	77.0	84	0.91	0.91	—2.72
Raipur	99.7	80.6	64	..	1.18	—2.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94.2	80.4	91	1.67	1.69	—7.52
Ratnagiri	95.5	76.9	92	0.55	0.57	—18.16
Mormugao	82 0	76.9	95	1.01	8.06	—11.60
Karwar	82.7	75.3	95	1.06	13.50	—12.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.8	82.3	54	..	0.08	—2.99
Ahmednagar	99.4	74.3	90	0.34	0.62	—3.01
Poona	96.2	73.5	91	0.77	0.77	—2.05
Sholapur	100.3	75.4	82	0.73	0.80	—2.50
Bijapur	97.9	74.4	82	0.51	0.09	—1.78
Belgaum	82.2	68.9	92	0.72	1.25	—3.74
Ahmedabad	99.4	73.2	72	..	0	—3.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.7	76.1	76	0.32	1.26	—1.42
Hyderabad	100.1	75.2	91	0.62	1.64	—1.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.2	74.8	98	2.59	10.10	—14.56
Calicut	79.4	75.1	98	0.50	9.12	—18.34
Cochin	84.1	75.2	81	0.10	8.94	—8.97
Colombo	86.7	77.0	87	0.15	3.77	—2 23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105.3	81.2	63	..	0 17	—2.73
Bellary	99.1	76.9	68	..	4.38	3.02
Cuddapah	104.8	83.1	55	..	0.42	—1.37
Madras	103.1	86.4	49	..	0	—1.26
Bangalore	88.5	66.2	84	0.01	6.21	3.98
Coimbatore	95.2	72.2	77	..	2.72	1.67
Trichinopoly	97.8	80.8	52	..	1.06	—0.21
Negapatam	101.2	83.4	59	..	0.57	0.13

ENEMY WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

1,000 SENT HOME.

Over 1,000 German and Austrian women and children in Great Britain have been sent back to their own country since Mr. Asquith's announcement last month of the new policy of repatriation for enemy alien women and internment for men.

They have travelled through Holland. In the great majority of cases the women applied for repatriation; in only a few instances so far has compulsion been exercised. All other German and Austrian women in Great Britain are being warned to hold themselves in readiness to go.

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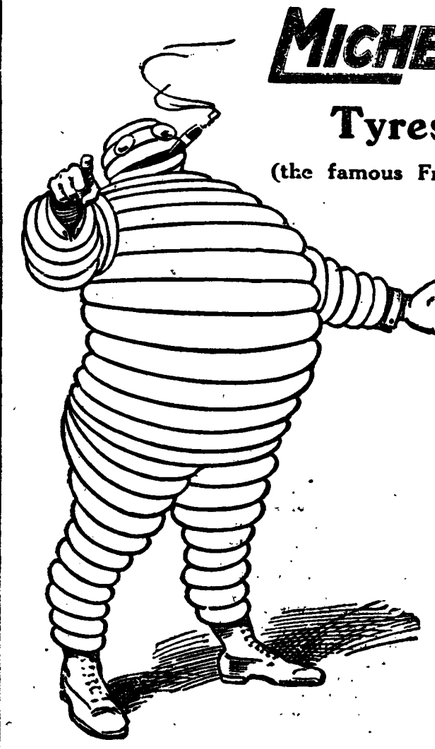

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G.P.B. 15

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

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COMMERCIAL.

A "SLOW" WHEAT MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 18.

Reuter's commercial vocabulary of late must have become so strained in giving expression to the decadent tone of the London wheat market, something out of the common had to be resorted to. In to-day's telegrams the position is therefore described as "slow." Whether this is to be interpreted to mean that interest has so far declined in the cereal as to reduce the situation to a "one-horse" affair, or the new descriptive term has to be accepted as indicative of solidity of the "slow but steady" order, has to be left to conjecture. From the fact that the cable advices published below state there are sellers for all descriptions of Indian wheat at extremely reasonable slump rates, without quoted counter-offers from the buyer's point of view, appears to confirm what we said before, that the demand has already been supplemented by speculators who have operated in advance, and are now "bearing" the market to their hearts' content, knowing full well the wheat *must* come forward as per the Government schedule. There seems to be no other way of accounting for such a sudden change in the pulse of the market. It is preposterous to think that such a complete *volte face* could have been effected, within the space of a month, without the cause being disclosed. It should not be a difficult matter to get to the bottom of, and it is to be hoped that an explanation will soon be forthcoming to account for the anomalous state the London wheat market has so mysteriously drifted to. Consumers have been relieved so effectively in the perilous plight they were in that they refuse to look at Bombay white wheat at 15s a quarter less than the rate they were shrieking for it about a month ago. It may be all right, but when so many cases of low-down war profits have come to light, through unscrupulous money-mongers taking advantage of a forced situation, one gets suspicious of anything untoward which may happen to occur, unless the abnormality is intelligibly explained away. No Canadian wheat worth speaking of can as get be on the London market: the Indian surplus cannot be even half disposed of: nothing has come forward from Russia, And we are left to conclude that huge shipments from the States and Argentina are responsible for the sudden slump. A disquieting feature about the situation is, that the Home papers, which are usually so informing on a question of this kind, are singularly reticent and have not a word to say. We trust some one will speak out at an early date.

FINANCE OF INDIA'S WHEAT SCHEME.

The India Office issued the following announcement on May 24th:

On April 22 a statement was issued to the press explaining the scheme for the regulation by the Government of the export of Indian wheat, and giving information as to the agency by which it is being carried out. A further statement was promised regarding the method by which funds for the purchases in India will be supplied to the agent firms. On this matter discussion has been necessary between the Secretary of State for India, the Governor of India, and the Treasury, who (as guarantors of the Indian revenues against net loss) are interested in the financial arrangements.

Various schemes were put forward with the object of securing that the drawing and negotiation of bills of exchange which take place in normal years, when the wheat trade between India and the United Kingdom is conducted on private account, should not be interrupted or diminished. If the object of these schemes could have been attained without cost to the taxpayer there would have been no hesitation about adopting one or other of them, and thereby avoiding interference with the usual course of financial businesss, but examination showed that any scheme would have involved expenditure of which the ultimate incidence would have been on revenues for interest and other charges incidental to the making and negotiation of bills of exchange while it was not necessary to have recourse to outside funds, since it is estimated that the balance of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India will suffice to provide for the outlay on purchases of wheat.

The Secretary of State has, therefore, decided, as the result of the discussion mentioned above, that the Government of India shall place funds from their own resources at the disposal of the agent firms. This arrangement has the advantage of simplicity, since transactions between England and India in connection with the purchases to be made and paid for in India will be avoided. Special arrangements will be made in respect of any sums provided by agent firms for the purchase of wheat on Government account. Before the publication of the above decision the firms will have the option of taking repayment either in India or (at the rate of 1s. 4d. the rupee) in England. In the latter case payment will be made at the date on which a demand bill would reach England.

SUPPLY OF DYE-STUFFS TO INDIA.

A Press communiqué states:—

As some misapprehension appears to exist regarding the intentions of his Majesty's Government with regard to the supply of dye-stuffs to Indian consumers as explained in the communique of the 18th of November last, it is announced, for general information, that the principles on which the supply has been regulated are as follows.

While the question of the supply of dye-stuffs to consumers in the United Kingdom is regarded as of primary importance, it is also considered by his Majesty's Government and the Government of India a matter of urgent necessity, that efforts should be made to furnish the Indian textile industries, with a fair proportion of the colouring matters produced by English works, and this view of the matter has been brought to the notice of British manufacturers by the Board of Trade. Licenses to export dyes from the United Kingdom to India have been granted by the Home Government almost without exception; but it has been occasionally necesssary, in consideration of the requirements of the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, to reduce the quantities applied for.

It will of course be understood that the output of such products in the United Kingdom is at present not on an adequate scale to furnish textile works either in England or in India with full supplies.

COTTON FOR THE ENEMY.

Mr. W. S. Hapkin, secretary to the Conference of Chemists and Engineers, writes in reference to the subject of preventing cotton supplies from reaching enemy countries. He calls attention to the fact that the assumption of the Government that the abnormal exports to Holland and Sweden would decrease in April has not been verified.

In addition to that imported from this country by the Scandinavian countries and Holland, large quantities have been received by them from the United States. Sweden received during April, 1915 over 6,000 tons of raw cotton above that for the same month of 1914. There has been an enormous amount of yarn shipped from Great Britain to neutral European countries during April, and there is no doubt on looking at the figures that cotton is still being allowed to reach our enemies in spite of the assurances given by the authorities.

Experts, both legal and commercial, says Mr. Hapkin, declare that the only safe and reliable way to stop cotton going to Germany is to make it absolute contraband, as wool and copper have been made. If our American friends object, then the best course is to purchase the cargoes. The total cost would not exceed the amount expended by the Allies every week.

EVERY MOTHER MAY FEED HER CHILD

to do so she has only to add

Lactagol to her ordinary diet

The medical and nursing professions most cordially welcome Lactagol, because it ensures for baby a healthy, vigorous childhood, by enabling every mother to suckle her own child

Lactagol taken by the nursing mother provides her with an ample supply of rich breast-milk.

Should your milk be scanty, or if ample, unsatisfying, then try Lactagol. If now your milk is scanty it will become plentiful, if plentiful but unsatisfying to baby, it will become rich, and baby happy, healthy and contented.

Lactagol is officially used all over the civilised world. Lactagol will at once prove its immense value, and while the expense is small the advantages to mother and baby are very great.

Every expectant mother may use Lactagol with advantage, because it will maintain her strength and enable her to give baby the best start in life. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-6. Of all Chemists and Stores, etc. E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Sole Proprietors of

Mother's security for her

LACTAGOL

BABY'S HEALTH.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	29,000
Mid. Americans	5.39d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.65d.

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

.. July ..	9.52	
Oct. ..	9.90	

New York Official noon call

July ..	9.53	
Oct. ..	9.91	

New Orleans 10 a.m.

July ..	9.26	
Oct. ..	9.66	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	29,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June.	5.26	5.24
June-July	5.26	5.24
July-Aug.	5.30	5.28
Aug-Sept.	5.38	5.36
Sept-Oct.	5.46	5.44
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.67	5.65
March-April.	5.74	5.72
May-June	5.81	5.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.26	5.22
June-July	5.26	5.23
July-Aug.	5.30	5.26
Aug.-Sept.	5.38	5.35
Sept-Oct.	5.46	5.43
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.67	5.64
March-April	5.74	5.72
May-June	5.81	5.79

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 17th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.95
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.10
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.25
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.45
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.60
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.75
Good M.G. Oomra	4.45
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. ,, ...	5.05
Fine ,, ...	5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 17th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
,, ,, to Continent ..	
Futures at New York July	9.53
Previous closing price	9.57
Futures at New York Oct.	9.91
Previous closing price	9.94
Spot Cotton at New York	9.80
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.25
Previous price	9.38
Futures at New Orleans July	9.28
Previous price	9.30
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.67
Previous price	9.70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.60
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 17th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	56,500,000 Dec.	2,900,000
Public Deposits ..	113,000,000 Dec.	10,300,000
Other do. ..	101,800,000 Inc.	10,400,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,000,000 unchanged.	
Other do. ..	139,500,000 Inc.	2,700,000
Notes & Gold ..	42,000,000 Dec.	2,700,000

The Bank Reserve is 20 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1½

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £650,000.

The sum of £ 120,000 previously earmarked for Egypt has been released.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 26.02

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, June 17th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	52/6
TONE:—Slow.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers.	52/9
TONE:—Slow.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July sellers	52/6
TONE:—Slow.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers.	52/3
TONE:—Slow.	
Bombay White June-July, sellers	53/3
Bombay Club No. 2, June-July sellers	52/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore June-July, sellers	51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July;	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July, Nominal	57/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£83½
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal	13½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	97
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 22—10—0
Hard Spelter Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber July-September	2/5½

London, June 16th.

LINSEED.

Calcutta Linseed, July-August Paid	54/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July	21/6
September-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi; June	21/10½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June, 18.

With the advent of rain the market this morning was easier with Good Broach at 240.

At 1 p.m. the market opened firmer and at Colaba prices advanced Rs. 3.

Only a small business has been reported, exporters being practically out of the market, while Mills are only buying sparingly.

We Quote:—

Fine Broach, July 221
Fine Bengal, July 165
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 193

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 243
Fully Good Bengal, January 183½
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 213.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	240	Apr. 25" 16
M. G. ,, ...	215	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	185	179/0	..	Jan. 25" 16
M. G.	162	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Sind" Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	211	..	..	Jan. 1916
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. Fair staple ..	189	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war ..	..	..	212	July 1915
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	188	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	194	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	213	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	218	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	217	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	163	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	190	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th June.

Cotton	7,164 Bales.
Wheat	13,433 cwts.
Linseed	6,831 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,611 ,,
Ginjellyseed	175 ,,
Poppyseed	240 ,,
Groundnuts	1,192 ,,
Castorseed	2,364 ,,
Rice	63,058 ,,
Myrabollams	518 ,,
Cottonseed	2,538 ,,
Mawraseed	73 ,,
Gram	4,135 ,,
Joowar	1,969 ,,
Maize	31 ,,
Barley	858 ,,

EXCHANGE.

T. T. ready 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 2-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. forward 1s. 3 7/8d. July.
Credits 3 m-s. ready 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 m-s. forward 1s. 4 3-32d. July.
Credits 4 m-s. ready 1s. 4 1d.
Francs 3 m-s. reday 176 nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong 133.
60 d-s. Shanghai 169½.
60 d-s. Yokohama 150½ to 151½.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

BULLION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	10	0
Australian do.	24	4	0
Bombay do.	24	4	0
English Shield Soveretgns	15	10	0
English Dragons	15	1	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60	6	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 18.

There was a considerable excitement in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day and as was anticipated the opening was firm owing to the burst of monsoon in our midst this morning. But as the rates had rather fairly advanced during the last four days and as the bull operators wanted to unload their holdings, the quotations after moving up by a few points gave way during the latter portion of the day and the closing tone was somewhat easy. A sensational rise which was a marked feature of the Tata Iron and Steel shares yesterday was not maintained to-day but on the contrary in consequence of heavy selling yesterday's rise disappeared and the closing quotations stood low.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids opened at Rs. 560, advanced to Rs. 563½ but closed at Rs. 555.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 417½ but closed at Rs. 411½.

Standards moved up to Rs. 992½ but closed at Rs. 980.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,042½ to Rs. 1,052½.

Swadeshi changed hands at Rs. 1,475 and Centrals at Rs. 1,865.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 272½, Stmplex at Rs. 272½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 185, Crescent at Rs. 90, Sun Mill shares at Rs. 101½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 930.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 217.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 105½ but closed at Rs. 104. Deferred were placed at Rs. 204 in the morning but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 197.

Sialkot Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 54 and Central Provinces at Rs. 119.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 15.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. W. Foster, Horse Guards.
Captain N. Hart, East Kents.
Lieutenant B. A. Duncan, Welsh Engineers.
Lieutenant L. Halsall, Welsh Engineers.
Lieutenant A. Peareth, East Kents.
Lieutenant T. Davie, Cameronians.
Lieutenant E. de Stacpoole, Leinsters.
Lieutenant J. D. Tate, 22nd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Paget, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieutenant T. Dugdale, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant J. Cartland, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant N. Kynaston, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant H. Massey, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. H. Robertson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant B. G. Allen, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant J. Black, Middlesex.
Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant E. Skinner, Sherwoods.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant H. Wild, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieutenant H. L. C. Smith, Sherwoods.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DEAD.

Lieutenant A. Dooner, Welsh Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieutenant T. Robertson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Dodwell, East Lancashires.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain E. B. Amphlette, Worcesters.
Captain J. Pickersgill-Cunliffe, Worcesters.
Captain J. B. Hartley, Scottish Borderers
Lieutenant W. Bush, Worcesters.
Lieutenant O. R. Walker, Worcesters.
Lieutenant H. W. K. Vaughan, Lancasters.
Lieutenant N. Macrury, Black Watch.
Lieutenant P. Wolf, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant T. H. W. Cunliffe, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. White, Hampshires.
Lieutenant L. Liebenthal, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant R. Ascroft, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant T. Kirk, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. Jenkinson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. D. Field, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant B. Martin, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant M. F. Cromie, Hampshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant E. Romanes, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Lambert, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Nevinson, Manchesters.

LONDON, June 17.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. M. Duncan, Argyll and Sutherlands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The following are the names of officers in 145th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Ninth Liverpools, Major T. J. Bolland, Lieutenant, retired list, Indian Army. 69th Punjabees, Major F. Copeland, Lieutenant J. R. Dill.

WOUNDED.

12th Pioneers, Jemadar Ratha Singh.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

FOR MACKINTOSHES SENDFOR

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON

THE HIGH GRADE TAILOR.

3 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

(For 3 years Head Cutter with Messrs. Asquith and Lord and afterwards with Messrs. Leach and Weborney.)

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.

A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.

With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours

THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning arrangement.

Portable. Beautiful. Attractive. Brilliant. Economical. Storm Proof No Smoke. No Smell.

Simple throughout.

Reliable Construction.

Rs. 45 Net.

Adapted for use on Railway Stations by Municipalities, Railroad Men, at Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc. An untrained servant can easilyhandle it. No Complicated Mechanism.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,

Bombay No. 2.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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SERVICES OF

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With 25 Year's Practical Experience.

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Prices: Extremely Moderate.

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALLEGED TORTURE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Mr. A. N. Pal Chowdhury, Deputy Magistrate of Serampur, is engaged in hearing a case in which J. N. Mitter, Sub-Inspector of Police is charged with wrongful confinement and torture. It was alleged that in January last the accused went to the house of Johad Rahim, a respectable landowner, and hide merchant of Calcutta, and wanted to see his gun. Before this Rahim had a quarrel with the accused. After seeing the gun the accused asked Rahim to dismiss two of his servants, who are ex-convicts, but Rahim refused to comply with his wishes; on that it was alleged the accused searched the house, handcuffed Rahim and took him to the thana and tortured him. After several witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Grant College Medical Society, monthly meeting, 4-30 p.m.

Parsi Writers' Association: A public lecture on Indian Music, by Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Grand Gala Night and Complete Change by the London Costume Comedy Co. also New and Exclusive Pictures at 6-30 at the Gaiety, 10 o'clock show at Edwardes Theatre.

Asho Zarthosht-no Diso, Bank Holiday.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting. Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., 11 to 12-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

MARDON—At New Court, Topsham, Devon, on the 11th May, the wife of E. J. Mardon, I.C.S., (retired), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ARMER—On the 8th June, at Peshawar, as the result of an accident, Staff Sergeant A. J. Armer, S. & T. Corps, leaving a heartbroken wdow and infant daughter to mourn thetr irreparable loss. Requiescat in pace.

EVANS—On May 14th, at Willhay House, Halberton, Devon, William Evans, late P.W. I. G. I. P. Ry., aged 53 years. Sadly missed by his loving wife, daughters and relatives.

HOLMES—On the 8th June, at his residence, Catherine Lodge, Jubbulpore, James Holmes, aged 67 years. Deeply regretted.

BEATTY—At Murree, on the 9th June 1915, of enteric fever, Captain R. G. Beatty, Army Remount Department, attached 1st D. Y. O. Lancers. Deply regretted by all ranks of the regiment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, June, 18th.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

688. Appointments and Promotions.—Extract from General Department No. 4676 dated Bombay Castle, 10th June, 1915. Electrical Engineer Company Second-Lieutenant Douglas Grey Hurlbatt, to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 18th May 1915. Francis James Cheminais to be Second-Lieutenant vice Hurlbatt promoted. Dated 18th May 1915.

689. Parades.—No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 24th June proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.

No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 24th June for 7-5 inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill at Colaba North The H. P. F. Class Parade at Colaba, at 7 a.m., daily under Sergt. Stubbs.

690. Motor Cycles.—Members in possession of Motor Cycles will submit their names with the number of cycle to the Adjutant's office as early as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

June, 19.

203. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8485 Vol. J. Docherty.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock, and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry, will play the following selection of music, this evening, at the Bombay Gymkhana, beginning at 6.

March—Entry of the Gladiators ...J. Finck.
Selection—Les Cloches de Corneville. Plangnetteo.
Valse—Il Bacio .....A. Arditi.
Intermezzo—Cupid's Garden ...M. C. Eugene.
Selection—The Cingalee .....Monckton.
Two-Step—Belle of the Barbers Ball..Cohan.

BAND AT THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Rev. Rector, the Band of St. Mary's High School, will play this evening (weather permitting), the following programme of music under the direction of the Rev. Riklin, S. J., commencing at 6

March—"Far Away" .....Evans.
Overture—"Comedie" .....Keler-Bela.
Song—"Alice, Where Art Thou?" ..Ascher
Valse—"Toledo" .....Ord-Hume.
Serenade—"O Sole Mio" .....Capua.
Descr, Piece—"In Goonland .....Bidgood.
God Save the King.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

March—"The New Colonial" .....Hall.
Overture—"La Couronne D'Or" ...Hermann.
Valse—"Las Golondrinas" .....Valverde.
Selection—"The Thistle" .....Myddleton.
Serenade—"Andalusische" .....Eilenberg.
Selection—"The Geisha" .....Jones.
Dance—"Kisses" .....Marylis.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 17th idem.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A four-horned Antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) has been presented to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens by Mr Khimji Cooverji.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

In the Fort Southern, Umerkhadi and Tardeo Sections there were 3 plague attacks in all, but there was not a single death. In the cases of small-pox and cholera there were two and one attacks respectively, no fatality occurring. The total deaths from all causes were 51, which figure compares very favourably with 64 deaths last year and 60 the year before last. Altogether 1,472 rats were caught out of which 15 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward had 2 infected rats, C Ward 8, and E Ward 5.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Chimibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 45.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who lived in the village of Acholi, near Bassein, was crossing the Acholi bridge between Bassein and Nala-Sopara stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Thursday afternoon, when 191 down motor train came up and she was knocked down and run over before the train could be stopped. Her right arm was crushed and she was brought to Bombay and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Thursday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers from Bombay per s.s. Salsette sailing to-day: Mr. C. K. W. Calder, Mr. R. Chisholm, Mrs. E. E. Christie, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. R. D. Coggan, Mr. R. G. C. Costa, Mr. S. S. Day, Dr. L. P. A. de Lemos, Mrs. de Lemos, 2 children and infant, Miss M. A. de Lemos, Miss M. E. de Lemos, Mr. W. H. Dietrich, Mr. W. R. Dockrill, Capt. and Mrs. Feathers, Miss Gladstone, Mr. C. G. Hawes, Mr. J. L. Hirschman, Messrs. Sioo Hocken, Kumar Shedan Singh, Jodhpur, Rao Raja Sagat Singh, Jodhpur, Rao Raja Hanod Singh, Jodhpur, Miss Leatherdale, Mr. J. McColl, Mr. Hajee Mohamed Khalfun, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Norman, Rev. and Mrs. O. Nussmann, Mr. C. A. Parker, Miss Poole, Mr. C. A. Radice, Mr. W. Reid, Mrs. Reid, child and infant, Mr. E. Scanlan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sohanlal, Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson.

WIFE AND SON MURDERED.

CULPRIT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

At the Allahabad High Court, Justices Chamier and Piggott rejected the appeal preferred by Chandramani who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Naini Tal of having murdered his wife and son, and sentenced to death.

The facts are that the accused with his family consisting of his wife and three children occupied a room in a house near the Naini Tal Brewery. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th January, the accused raised an alarm that dacoits had raided his house and had committed two murders. The police came to the house of the accused and found two dead bodies. The accused volunteered a statement in which he confessed having murdered his wife and son because he said his wife and son had ill-treated him. Subsequently he pleaded that he was mad when he committed the murders. He was placed under observation under the Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal who said that he did not notice any signs of insanity in the appellant. The motive of the crime could not be discovered by the prosecution.

Their Lordships thought the appellant was rightly convicted.

MATCHES MARCHANTS AT LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri a plaint was filed on behalf of a Swedish firm against a Japanese firm run by a Jew whose Calcutta agent is a Parsi. The plaintiffs also prayed for an injunction restraining Messrs. M. N. Mehta and Co. from selling matches alleged to be in imitation of the plaintiffs' goods. It was alleged that Messrs. M. N. Metha and Co. were importing from Japan and selling matches in boxes similar in shape and design to the plaintiffs' "Three Stars." His Lordship admitted the plaint and issued a rule upon Messrs. Mehta and Co. to show cause why an injunction should not be issued.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

POONA, June 18.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer, R.A.M.C., Poona, the Officer in charge Supplies, Poona Brigade, is authorised to supply firewood to all the British Troops garrisoned in the Poona Brigade including those in Hospital, Detention Barracks, Regimental Cells, etc., at 4/5 lb. per man, per day, for the purpose of boiling drinking water during the official year 1915-16.

The Officer in charge Supplies, Ahmednagar was authorised to despatch the following stores by passenger trains to the Supply and Transport Agent, Aurangabad, by whom they were urgently required in connection with the receiving and acclimatising Remount Depot to be opened there.—As per Credit Note No. 12 dated 19th May 1915, 66 packages of Grain etc. weighing 102 maunds; As per Credit Note No. 15 dated 21st May 1915, one box of stationery and Forms weighing 16 seers.

Under the provisions of Army Regulations India Volume X, para 39 (a) Road conveyance from railway stations to their homes is sanctioned for the undermentioned men of 3rd Sappers and Miners (including Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers) certified by the Medical Officer as unable to march:—3rd Sappers and Miners: No. 2429 Naik Bhup Singh, No. 4022 Sapper Saif Ali, No. 2930 Sapper Gulab Khan, No. 3449 Sapper Shames Din. Maler Kotla I.S., Sappers: No. 135 Lance Naik Ghumman.

The building noted below is temporarily reappropriated for the purpose shown against it:—No. 13 Garrison Prayer Room, Old Depot Lines Staff and Miscellaneous buildings as a Station Supply store-room Supply and Transport Corps.

Brigade Orders Numbers 331 & 572 of 1915 as far as they relate to Captain W. H. Miles, 2nd Dorset Regiment, are hereby cancelled.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobilization), 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 130-4-0, on account of advance of pay to certain Army Hospital Corps attendants proceeding as reinforcements for Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and debited to the 6th War Division.

The undermentioned are granted leave as under—Major W. Bovet, R.E., 3rd S. & M. 6 days; Captain W. H. Miles, 2/Dorset Regt. 30 days.

The detail of officers as mentioned below will assemble at Ahmednagar at 10 a.m. on the 22nd day of June 1915, for the purpose of trying by a district court-martial the accused person No. 3241 Reservist Mohan, 119th Infantry. (and such other person or persons as may be brought before them.)

Seven officers are not, due regard being had to the public service, available. The senior officer to sit as President; Members: Major H. W. Woodall 2/4th Dorset Regiment, Captain E. J. Cumming, 120th Infantry, An Officer 120th Infantry, Interpreter, Captain E. J. Cumming, 120th Infantry. Lieut. J. G. Fagan, 119th Infantry is appointed Prosecutor. The accused will be warned, and all the witnesses duly required to attend. The O.C., 119th Infantry will arrange for the necessary forms, stationery etc. The proceedings (of which only one copy is required) will be forwarded to the Station Staff Officer, Poona.

It is notified that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the admissibility of extra duty pay to Instructors of Physical Training of Depots of Indian units which have proceeded on field service.

Having regard to the fact that instruction in physical training cannot be carried out by units on field service and the extent to which training of recruits is carried out at depots while units are absent on field service, the Government of India are pleased to authorise that the amounts of extra duty pay prescribed for Indian units in paragraph 905 (iii), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, should, in such cases, be drawn by Officers Commanding Depots instead of by Officers Commanding units in the field. The extra duty pay so drawn should be distributed among the qualified Instructors at the depot under the orders of the Officers Commanding.

EURASIANS MORE LIABLE TO INSANITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

One of the several interesting questions raised by the Surgeon-General in his report on the administration of Madras Lunatic Asylums is that Eurasians are more liable to insanity than the members of other communities in the Madras Presidency. The Surgeon-General is of opinion that the unequal battle which the community has to fight in competition with Indians leads to numerous mental casualties. He adds, behind these factors, there is probably the fundamental fact that Europeans cannot colonise or perpetuate their race in the tropics, that degeneration rapidly sets in and further that races of mixed European and Asiatic blood are not as a rule a biological success.

PROSECUTION OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

The Bombay Government on the report of the C. I. D. Officers specially deputed to investigate the case, have sanctioned the prosecution on charges of bribery and corruption, of Mr. Govind Balwant Laghate, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar.

The trial will take place before the District Judge of Ahmednagar on the 5th July when Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, Poona, will prosecute on behalf of Government and the accused will be defended by distinguished legal talent from Bombay.

The "Tribune" reports the resignation of Mr. Vaswani of the post of the Principal of the Dyal Singh College, Lahore. It is stated that the resignation is due to the failure of Mr. Vaswani to make his voice heard in many matters affecting the interest of the institution.

Dr. D. R. Ranjit Singh has been appointed Chairman of Allahabad Municipality vice Mr. H. S. Crosthwaite I.C.S., resigned.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE BANDMANN CO.

A NEW STAR FOR BOMBAY.

The excellence of this clever little company is obvious by the splendid patronage it has obtained since opening at the Excelsior. There is not a weak spot in the talented combination, each being a star in its own particular line. Mr. Tom Payne's versatility and energy are extraordinary. A man who can dance for twenty minutes and sing a budget of songs into the bargain in existing atmospheric conditions must necessarily be labelled "a wonder."

The three Roslyns have made themselves deservedly popular—a trio of youthful and pretty sisters, who sing well, dance well, and look well. To-night they essay the well-known English turn "Those terrible Tomboys," a musical sketch in which they are sure to make a great hit.

The *piece de resistance* is a side-splitting sketch in which the entire company participate, and with Messrs. Payne and Spry in the lead, ably supported by Miss Yates, Miss Temple and the diminutive Nelly Lomas, a laughable entertaining interlude may be expected.

It has been sometimes urged that the Bandmann attractions are hardly representative so far as Bombay is concerned. In future there will, however, be no justification for even a surmise of this kind, for Mr. McGrath is arranging for a strong array of talent to play here first, or if that is not feasible, immediately after Calcutta. This week's mail brought out a star of the first magnitude in Miss Marjorie Manners, whom Sir

A NEW STAR FOR BOMBAY.

Miss Marjorie Manners, who succeeded Miss Pauline Chase in Sir J. M. Barrie's classic "Peter Pan" at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, is the newest addition to the Bandmann Co., at the Excelsior. Miss Manners makes her first appearance in the last performance to-night, in a repertoire of Soprano Songs.

J. M. Barrie selected to succeed Miss Pauline Chase in the immortal role of "Peter Pan" at the Duke of York Theatre, London. She joins the company as Prima Donna. Another strong addition is Mr. Martin Rosse, a tenor who has sung in leading roles at one of the most notable Opera Houses on the continent, the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels.

We are asked to state that the programme is entirely changed on Wednesday and Saturday.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

Although there is a very strong attraction at the 9-30 p.m. performance in the Bandmann Co., the management of the Excelsior are not stinting their films patrons in any way at the 6-30 shows. This week their star film attractions include Pathe's latest dramatic effort "The Phantom of Love," a most interesting society drama in three parts, which includes the famous dancer Mdlle Napierkowska in the leading rôle. Needless to say the most is made of this weird and wonderful artiste's abilities and several original classical dances are introduced into the plot. The second series of the French War Office films will be screened and contains some unique pictures of General Joffre reviewing his gallant troops on the battle-field after nine months of war. Our old frend "Bully Boy" or Lancelot Speedy has some more of his artistic and witty cartoons. This time he draws the Super-Hun with delicious sarcasm, and the failure of the Pirate-Murderers to blockade England. There will be a continuation of the Kinemacolor series, showing the life of the Maori of New Zealand, many of this brave race having gone to fight for the Empire.

There will be three shows on Sunday at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

The London Costume Comedy Co., who have had a very successful run at the Palace of Varieties since they opened last Saturday are presenting an entirely new programme to-night in songs concerted numbers, duets, piano solos, topical skits, tit-bits from current London Revues consisting of fifteen different items altogether. We are assured that each item in the new programme to be presented to-night has been so carefully sifted and selected from vast repertoires of the particular artiste or artistes concerned that patrons can depend upon enjoying a refined musical treat to-night at 6-30 at the Gaiety and at 10 o'clock at Edwardes Theatre. The feature of the evening promises to be the beautiful rendering of the well-known song "The Rosary," by Miss Beatrice Mercer, which brought her name out before the public of Australia, Africa and the East, while Mdlle La Roche will delight the audience with her rendering of Miss Josephine Davis' greatest triumph "In Our Flat," Mr. Leith Harvey, the comedian, as well as Mr. Oliver Farrow, the basso, each has a number of up-to-date songs and two new films, will be screened, one a historic drama relating to an episode in the life of the Duke of Reichstadt or Napoleon II, and the other a laughable comedy entitled "Wiffles as Emperor." The Palace may fairly claim to have a strong bill for this week.

THE CHILD KILLERS.

At the Imperial Cinema is announced this fine film of the Great War of 1914-15. From among the vast number of atrocity charges laid at the door of the German Army when it overran Belgium and North-East France, charges which were the subjects of official reports and of many columns of cold print in newspapers all over the world, the cinema has taken one incident and made of it the film now under review. It is a story devoid of any ulterior motive, the action is brisk, restrained, and without a shade of prejudice or exaggeration, but the very simplicity which characterizes the film makes it all the harder to find another, which presents such a telling indictment of German "Kultur."

As a respite to the foregoing tragic film a two part topical comedy by M. Prince is included in the programme. There can only be one verdict on this film, which is certain to "please" all picture-goers. Not only is Wiffles seen in a more serious role than usually falls to him, but the topical and military element throughout and the appropriateness of the whole production are irresistably attractive. The Pathe's Gazette closes this very interesting programme.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

June 12th—Persian Club.
June 13th—Gandevi C. C.
June 19th—Islam Gymkhana.
June 20th—Liberal Esplanade C. C.
June 26th—Times of India C. C.
June 27th—Parsi Baronet C. C.
July 3rd—Grant Medical College.
July 4th—John Bright C. C.
July 10th—Friends Union C. C.
July 11th—Imperial C. C.
July 17th—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
July 18th—Persian Club.
July 24th—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
July 25th—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
July 31st—P. I. Hindu Gymkhana.
August 1st—Sassanian Club.
August 7th—Bombay Improvement Trust
August 8th—Wellington C. C.
August 14th—Govt. College of Commerce.
August 15th—Baronet C. C.
August 21st—Wilson College Gymkhana.
August 22nd— ... ...
August 26th & 27th—Poona Gymkhana.
August 28th—Mahomedan C. C.
August 29th—Coronation C. C.
Sept. 2nd—P. I. Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept. 4th—Bombay Gymkhana A Team.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

June 15th—H. I. M's Mint C. C.
June 20th—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.
June 26th—Turner Morrison C. C.
June 27th—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.
July 3rd—Killick Nixon & Co.'s C. C.
July 4th—Baudot vs. Morse.
July 10th—Customs C. C.
July 11th—I. L. I. Sporting Club.
July 17th—Eastern Telegraph C. C.
July 18th— ... ...
July 24th—H. I. M's Mint C. C. ... ...
July 25th—Bombay City Police C. C.
July 31st—Turner Morrison C. C.
August 1st—Bank of Bombay C. C.
August 7th—King King & Co.'s C. C.
August 8th—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
August 13th— ... ...
August 14th—Customs C. C.
August 15th—Bombay City Police.
August 21st— ... ...
August 22nd—Training Class vs. B Team
August 24th— ... ...
August 28th— ... ...
August 29th—Baudot vs. Morse.
Sept 2nd— ... ...
Sept 4th— ... ...
Sept 5th—Bombay City Police
Sept 11th— ... ...
Sept 12th—Lusitanian Sporting Club
Sept 17th— ... ...
Sept 18th— ... ...
Sept 19th—King King & Co.'s C. C.
Sept 25th—Killick Nixon & Co.'s C. C.
Sept 26th—The Bank of Bombay C. C.
Oct. 2nd—League vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Oct. 3rd— ... ...
Oct. 9th— ... ...
Oct. 10th— ... ...

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

June 20th—C. K. Prabhu C. C.
June 26th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana
July 3rd B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
July 4th—Prabhu Young Cricketers.
July 10th—Wilson High School C. C.
July 11th—Sir J. J. School of Arts C. C.
July 18th—Deccan Gymkhana (Poona)
July 25th—Saraswat Union C. C.
August 1st—New Maharashtra C. C.
August 7th—Bank of Bombay C. C.
August 8th—Bombay Telegu Cricketers.
August 15th—New Maharashtra C. C.
August 22nd—Bombay Jewish Sporting C. C.
August 29th—Saraswat Union C. C.
Sept 2nd—Sixteen Stars C. C.
Sept 5th—C. K. Prabhu C. C.
Sept 12th—Chitrapur C. C.
Sept. 18th—Alfred C. C.
Sept 19th—Telegu Young Cricketers.
Sept. 19th—Lord Northbrook C. C.
Sept. 25th—B. B. & C. I. R. (B Team.)
Sept. 26th—Alliance C. C.

THE TELUGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

June 20th—Lusitanian Sporting C. C.
June 27th—New Friends' Union C. C.
July 4th—New Esplanade C. C.
July 10th—Sir J. J. School of Arts Gymkhana
July 11th—Mahim Friends' Union C. C.
July 17th—Gujarati Union C. C.
July 18th—Coronation C. C.
July 25th— ... ...
July 31st—Killick Nixon C. C. ... ...
August 1st— ... ...
August 7th—Fort Vijaya C. C.
August 8th—Bandra Union C. C.
August 15th—Daivadnya C. C.
August 21st B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. (B Team)
August 22nd— ... ...
August 24th—New Jolly Young Cricketers.
August 28th—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
August 29th—Poona Telegus.
Sept. 19th—Arya Virashri C. C.

SPORT AT HOME.

CRACK CRICKETERS AT CATFORD.

HOBB'S CENTURY FOR LIEUT. MACLAREN'S XI.

Attended by W. G. Grace and other notable cricketers, the match between Lieut. A. C. MacLaren's team representing the Army Service Corps and the Catford Club, at Catford on Monday May 24, in aid of the funds of the Lewisham branch of the Red Cross Society, was most successful. Amongst the 2,000 spectators were 50 wounded soldiers from Lewisham and Beckenham hospitals, who were invited to witness the same, and entertained at lunch. The match, which ended in a draw, must result in a substantial sum being realised for the Red Cross Fund. Led about the ground by a soldier belonging to one of the Scottish regiments, a Welsh collie collected nearly £10.

Assisted by Hobbs, the A.S.C. team scored 330 for ten wickets before declaring and Catford made a splendid response with 211 for the loss of two batsmen. Hobbs seized the occasion to put together, against the bowling of George Thompson, of Northamptonshire, and the famous Kentish veterans, George and Alec Hearne, a delightful innings of 126. Hitting with all his well-known skill and brilliancy, he had twenty-four 4's in his score of 126. Leveson-Gower assisted Hobbs to put on 167 for the fifth wicket. Thompson took five wickets for 117 runs, and G. G. Hearne three for 105.

When Catford went in P. Burke and Alec Hearne gave their side a great start, making 148 for the first wicket. Hearne played in admirable style, and Burke, a left-handed batsman, hit in splendid form, his 106 including nineteen 4's.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut. A. C. Maclaren, b. Thompson	35	Lieut. McBride, lbw, b G. J. Hearne	5
Capt. D. Mustard, b Thompson	29	Co. Sgt.-Mjr Gear, b Thompson	18
Capt. W. A. Clark, b G. G. Hearne	2	L.-Cl. Chase, st Carpenter, b Thompson	2
Capt. G. J. V. Weigall, lbw, b G. G. Hearne	12	Pte. Lailey, c and b Thompson	4
J. B. Hobbs, c G. G. Hearne, b French	126	Cpt. Newton, not out	0
Lieut. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, lbw, b A. Hearne	85	Extras	17
		Total (10 wkts)*	330

W. T. Brown did not bat. *Innings declared.

CATFORD.

P. Burke, c Mustard, b Maclaren	106	Sgt.-Mjr. Carpenter, not out	10
A. Hearne, b Gear	52	Extras	11
Capt. T. G. Sheppard, not out	32	Total (2 wkts.)	211

G. G. Hearne, G. J. Thompson, A. R. Ingersoll, H. W. French, L. Phillips, A. E. Part, G. W. Ingersoll, and C. A. T. Ford did not bat.

AN ANNOYED BOXER.

The boxing between Alf. Mansfield and Joe Wilson at the Ring on the afternoon of May 24, was quite interesting for, in the first place, the former went along so quietly that he seemed to think he was sure to win writes "Corinthian" in the "Daily Chronicle." Wilson should have convinced Mansfield that the latter's win was not a foregone conclusion when, in the first few rounds, the Stepney man did much damage with a right-hand punch to the body which enabled him to score many other points with the left. Round about the middle of the fifteen rounds Mansfield boxed as he should have boxed throughout, if he was capable of it; for, with finely-judged lefts to Wilson's nose, the Aldgate boxer scored many points that more than squared accounts. Then it was that he "played" at missing hits and forgot that by doing so he was not scoring so many points as he had been.

Wilson went on in his characteristically cool way, and had got very near to gaining a clear win when the end of the 15 rounds arrived. Mansfield had a few words to say to the referee, when the latter gave his verdict in favour of Wilson, and the amassing of points had gone along on lines so even that many people must have thought that a draw would have been quite a just decision.

Mark Yobbo, of Aldgate, found at the end of the seventh round that he had next to no chance with that clever young fellow from Bolton Jack Humphries, and wisely retired. I have written of Humphries before, and am still of the opinion, that he will make a big name for himself in the world of boxing.

In six round contests, G. Hardy (Lambeth) beat M. Sweeney (Islington), and F. Fletcher (Kentish Town) beat M. Marsh, both on points. In a contest of similar length J. Kosher (Camberwell) fooled about with A. B. Burns (Bethnal Green) until the latter had won.

At night Private Jim King (R.F.A.) knocked out George Hardy, of Lambeth, in the eigth round of a ten-round contest.

In the20-round match Dai Roberts (1st Surrey Rifles) knocked out Sid Stagg (Dept. ford) in the eighth round.

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

June 20th—The Sixteen Stars C. C.
July 4th—The Parekh C. C.
July 11th—The Alfred C. C.
July 18th—The Arya Bandhoo C. C.
July 25th—Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu C. C.
August 1st—The New Coronation C. C.
August 22nd—The Arya Virashri C. C.
August 29th—The Union C. C.
Sept 5th—The Bandra Union C. C.
Sept 19th—The New Maharashtra C. C.

Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., left Madras on Thursday for Colombo *en route* to England on six months' leave. Mr. C. G. Todhunter I.C.S., has now succeeded him as Collector of Madras.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 19, 1915.

THE GOLD DANGER.

In the article on "The Abandonment of the Gold Standard," which we discussed a few days ago, Professor Nicholson very lucidly describes the method of "imperfect convertibility" which several Western countries have adopted and which India has followed. We quote it here for the benefit of those who, in face of the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission, seem still obsessed with their gold currency nostrum. This is what Professor Nicholson says:—

> The plan adopted by India in 1893 with the closure of the mints to silver was not new. The Report of the Committee on which action was taken, after a comprehensive survey of monetary systems concludes: "It would thus appear that it has found possible to introduce a gold standard without a gold circulation, without a large stock of gold currency, even without legal convertibility of an existing silver currency into gold." This method of imperfect convertibility had also been adopted long before the war in different forms by the principal countries in Europe.

It was from the beginning of the establishment of the gold standard in this country, forecast by those who had a most intimate experience of the history of gold currency for a hundred years, that the standard could only last during fair weather. The moment strain and stress of diverse economic and political factors came into play the standard, which had no corresponding stock of gold, would break down. All India is aware how the crisis in New York in 1907 led to a great currency storm all over the world. As Mr. Clayton Cole very pertinently observed in his evidence before the Currency Commission, it was lucky that the storm centre was New York and not London. It was London, the only stronghold of gold for the world, which averted the crisis and saved the situation, but not without giving India the first blow to its fondly reared gold standard and sweeping away fifteen millions of the accumulated profit of silver coinage and compelling the Secretary of State for India to reverse the process of the sale of his Council Bills. He could not sell his Bills in London and the Government of India were obliged to meet all his requirements by heavy remittances from this country. This blow gave a stern lesson no doubt to the Government. But the only remedy they could devise for the prevention of such a currency catastrophe was the rebuilding of a stronger reserve of the standard, say twenty-five millions sterling. But the same experts, who warned the Government in 1898 that, entirely to depend on the gold standard was to depend on a broken reed, repeated the warning for a second time and with greater emphasis. In substance they observed that even if the gold reserve were stronger than before, a severe political or economic crisis or both combined would prove again that the nostrum could not last. It is all very well to observe at present that we have stood fast by our reserve but the great falling off in the foreign trade has made it clear that there is now a serious adverse balance which, the longer the war is protracted, will prove more and more the weakness of the gold standard reserve. Do what the able Finance Minister will, if his sagacity and foresight is ever so keen, he will have to face the Nemesis of facts as the months roll on. The time of tribulation must inevitably arrive. Our trade must decline further so that the Finance Minister will find himself embarrassed to meet the colossal requirements of the Secretary of State. Should the war continue till the end of March next, the Finance Minister would be forced to acknowledge that the gold standard, with all its backing in gold, had failed. Moreover, with an inflated silver currency, which has already sent up prices exceedingly high, he will have to think twice, how much more silver he can purchase from the profits of which he could rebuild the shattered gold standard.

And here we may now revert to another perfectly just observation of Professor Nicholson:—

> In normal times this imperfect convertibility of credit into gold was not even noticed, and certainly caused no apparent difficulties. In normal times most monetary transactions are concluded without the actual passing of gold. But the real meaning of effective absolute immediate convertibility (no single word can convey the full meaning of the old system) was not simply that people could always get as much gold as they found convenient (e.g., for making ornaments or for payment abroad), but that very real effective limitations were imposed on the undue expansion of credit. . . . . The demand for conversion into gold in ordinary times is one thing; it is a demand that is only exercised within narrow and customary limits. But the demand for conversion in extraordinary times is quite another thing; and it is only in extraordinary times that the real stability of a monetary system is tested.

That extraordinary time arrived soon after the outbreak of the war which has brought into play all kinds of inconvertible paper money to maintain what is called monetary stability. Emergency notes in any quantity have been issued and are being issued. In the crisis of 1907 the United States learnt one lesson but that of an imperfect character. It was the lesson of preparedness to meet a similar crisis in future by means of what are known as emergency notes. England, however, on the financial crisis which ensued in consequence of the war, found herself unprepared. The emergency had to be met, and a moratorium declared. Simultaneously one pound currency notes were issued backed up by a least 50 per cent of gold in reserve to meet their encashment. Professor Nicholson cynically observes on this circumstance: "'Stuff a fever' instead of 'starve a fever' has now become the maximum of the financial medicine man. In spite of our unpreparedness we have certainly stuffed our fever pretty well." What does this stuffing mean? Nothing more than this, that even England, which has been universally recognised as the only free market for gold, found [illegible] at the very outset of the crisis real strain and stress of the war in a tight corner. Whatever the quantity of gold she possessed, (and the quantity was a great deal larger than usual), it had necessarily to be economised and the only way to economise was found in the moratorium and other temporary legislative nostrums to stem the crisis. Who will deny that this fact proves how imperfect is the convertibility of all kinds of monetary paper, including bank notes, into gold and that imperfection in the one great free market for gold in the world. Here we may once more adduce the authority of Professor Nicholson who says:—

> The principal effect of this system of imperfect convertibility was that credit was unduly extended and that the limit on its expansion, properly imposed by effective convertibility into gold in even exceptional circumstances, was broken down by the use of all kinds of 'soft' substitutes,—the time and place of the actual convertibility being apparently a matter of no moment so long as the promise the pay was not definitely repudiated. This economy in the use of gold in practice was supported by a corresponding development of theory. As generally happens in economics, the theory was invented to explain and justify the practice. We were told that paper was much mor convenient than gold for internal currency, and that the actual circulation of gold was wasteful."

But it will be readily admitted how hollow was the economic cant that was uttered by a variety of persons in the monetary line, as demonstrated by the actual facts that have transpired since the beginning of the war. People forgot that, after all, the period of inflation and credit by a variety of devices is short compared with the period when the aftermath of that inflated credit is taken into account. You may have a full quarter of a century of the short period of expanding and unlimited credit and of all sorts of paper money of high prices, large profits and unbounded prosperity, till the day of tribulation comes and the certain evil consequences burst themselves with irresistible fury and continue to do so for double the time. Already the long period of aftermath has already commenced despite the satisfaction of the optimist as regard the efficacy of the temporary financial measures taken to stem the tide of general bankruptcy. To take one instance only which has been so painfully visible, namely, the dislocation of foreign exchange. Professor Nicholson says:—

> The ordinary man does not know even the meaning of the foreign exchanges. When he was told that the foreign exchanges were dislocated, he probably thought that it was part of the business of the Navy to put them right. He was not far wrong, but it takes longer to clear the seas than to sign documents, and London could not wait. The bills on London had come to be recognised as the world's international currency. The Bill on London was made good by a plentiful use of public credit. How much eventually will be added to the national debt in consequence is looked on as negligibly in the midst of the flood of the other governmental expenditure necessary for the war.

That account will come by-and-bye when the entire bill for the national debt comes to be footed and when both the canting economists and the financial optimists of the day are obliged in spite of their unmeaning shibboleths to admit the evils which an imperfect convertibility of gold brings in its train after an eventful crisis is overcome. Meanwhile who will now assert that a gold standard and gold currency are the elixir of national prosperity?

Notes of the Day.

The Coming Monsoon.

After a stifling hot night on Thursday, heavy clouds began to bank up in the south-west towards the early hours yesterday, and from about 6 a.m. rain commenced to fall in quite a businesslike way until 9-30 a.m. The skies then cleared, leaving the streets and roadways wet and slushy, to remind us that the advance patrol had paid Bombay a visit to see that all was in readiness for the reception of the monsoon, which is steadily rolling up the coast to envelop us. Taking our cue from the Calicut telegram, we gave Monday or Tuesday next as the probable date of arrival. The advance guard, however, displayed such activity yesterday, both in our midst and on the Ghauts, we are inclined to believe the main body is putting on a spurt and will be with us somewhat earlier than anticipated. We have had a most seasonable warning, with ample time to see that the storm water drains are in thorough working order; there should, therefore, be no necessity this year for pedestrians to be floundering about knee-deep in water in some of the low-lying parts of the city. Towards evening the clouds banked up again to the south and light rain began to fall, accompanied by some lightening and thunder. Another storm appears to be brewing, with every indication that the full force of the monsoon will be upon us before the day is out.

"Wait, Wait and Watch."

At Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna pleaded hard for the early establishment of a market at Chowpati for the benefit of the Girgaumites, and Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani raised another plaintive cry on behalf of the Mandivites for a market. Both these gentlemen said that the proposal for the opening of these markets was an ancient one, sites had been selected, discussions held, the Commissioner and other members of his staff had visited the localities and still nothing had been done. Mr. Wacha, very humourously observed that years ago when the Bombay Municipality was in its rudimentary state, things used to hang on for years and years. It took full 40 years for the Municipality to construct the Byculla Bridge known as the Olivant Bridge from the time when the necessity of constructing this bridge was first discussed. At last in 1888, after 40 years, they got the bridge. Similarly the question of lighting the city with gas was discussed for years and years. Mr. Wacha said that when he first became a member of the Corporation he was a young man and his want of experience led him to be impatient at delays but he was now reaping the benefits of his experience. "Wait, wait and *watch*" was Mr. Wacha's maxim. In human affairs there must always be delays.

Unwholesome Food.

The question of providing the city of Bombay with wholesome food is an important one, and every effort should be made to destroy unwholesome food that finds its way to the different local markets and offenders dealt with severely. At the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Commissioner submitted a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food destroyed by the Market Departments during the months of March and April. The April returns show a rapid rise over the March returns. In March 11,355 pounds of fish, 1,100 pounds of fruit and 1,360 pounds of vegetables, were destroyed. During the month of April the quantity of fish destroyed rose to 21,371 pounds and that of fruits to 2,450, while the destruction of unwholesome vegetables decreased to 300 pounds. The quantity of unwholesome beef destroyed in March was 205 pounds, and of mutton 135, these figures rose to 350 and 521 respectively in April. The total quantity of unwholesome food of all sorts destroyed in March was 14,230, which rose to 25,301 in April. These figures speak for themselves, and although the hot weather apparently accounts for the rise, still the fact remains that large quantities of unwholesome food finds its way to the different local markets of the city, and we have no doubt that our servants do, whenever they can, conveniently, without fear of detection, purchase some of this food which is unfit for human consumption. The poorer classes also whenever they can purchase this stuff on the quiet do so. Cholera and other epidemics, which annually visit this city during the hot weather are largely due to the illegal sale of unwholesome foodstuffs which find their way to the markets.

Precept and Practice.

In the course of a sympathetic speech, which he made at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, held in London in mail week, Mr. Charles Roberts, late Under-Secretary of State for India, laid emphasis on one aspect of temperance movement in India, which is of special interest in view of the action of the Bombay Government in respect of the Ghoda liquor shop, on which we have more than once commented strongly. "He could," he said, "assure those present of the sympathy of the Government of India with the aims of the Association. In the correspondence which was recently laid before Parliament the Viceroy and the Secretary of State both made an appeal for the co-operation of temperance reformers in India. They even suggested something like censure on temperance reformers in that they had not put forth more effectual efforts. Now that the Association had been challenged, they want to know what was expected of them." The publication of the correspondence to which Mr. Roberts referred was certainly an outstanding event of the past year formulating as it did a liberal policy with regard to temperance reform in India. But Mr. Roberts seems to have forgotten that formulating a policy is one thing and adhering to it in practice is another and that the Bombay Government in particular has shown an obvious reluctance to carry out certain reforms. In the particular instance of the Ghoda liquor shop, as we have on previous occasions shown, it was the Poona Temperance Association, which *offered* co-operation with a view to removing a nuisance condemned by the majority of the people concerned, while it was the Bombay Government which not only refused that co-operation but persisted in inflicting the admitted evil in a strangely complete disregard of the principle accepted by Government (as Mr. Charles Roberts further added) "that where public opinion really demanded the elimination of alcohol from a particular district, that demand should be recognised."

Juveniles in Jail.

The other day we called attention to some instructive features of the Bengal Government Resolution on the administration of jails in the province for the year 1914. The Assam Government has just issued a similar Resolution which also contains some points of interest. A striking feature was the increase of 103 persons in the average daily jail population during the year. The number of admissions increased from 9,523 to 10,251,—a fact which does not reflect credit on the activity of the police in Assam to prevent crimes. Another unfortunate fact refers to the failure of the Assam magistracy in the due discharge of their functions,—especially with regards to juvenile offenders, with the result that a noticeable increase in the number of juvenile prisoners was observable. This is satisfactory that the Chief Commissioner takes the opportunity of pointing out to all magistrates the extreme undesirability of sending young boys to jails for short periods. The law provides a suitable means for disposing of such cases and it is difficult to understand why these children should be sent to jail where they cannot be expected to be exposed to any but contaminating influences. Another instance of the failure of the Assam magistracy is seen in the complaint of the Inspector-General of Prisoners that they do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of correctly recording the age of juvenile prisoners. And the fact that in the case of 7 out of 10 juvenile prisoners received in the jails during the year the medical officer's estimate of age differed from the finding of the Court indicates the necessity for more references by magistrates to expert opinion before recording their finding, especially as it is within their discretion to call medical evidence on the point.

Asphyxiating Gases.

An impression prevails in some quarters, that Germany was not a signatory to the clause at the Hague Convention, whereby the contracting Powers agreed to abstain from the use of projectiles, the object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases. All doubts on this point were, however, set at rest by Earl Kitchener in the House of Lords on April 25th, when he said:—

> The Germans have introduced a method of placing their opponents *hors de combat* by the use of asphyxiating and deleterious gases, and they employ these poisonous methods to prevail when their attack, according to the rules of war, might have otherwise failed. On this subject I would remind your Lordships that Germany was a signatory to the contracting article in the Hague Convention. Seventeen of the Powers signed the agreement on July 29th, 1899, including Great Britain, Belgium, France, Russia and Turkey. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy followed suit on September 4th 1900, Japan on October 6th, 1900, and China on November 21st, 1904. The representatives of twenty-five leading Powers signed the agreement. Germany's excuse will be probably, that the contract referred only to projectiles, and in diffusing the gases by the methods she employs, pumping, etc., no breach of the Convention has been committed.

Official and Personal.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind; Mr. Justice Beaman, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Sir Frederick and Lady Sprott, General and Mrs. Knight, Captain Knight, Mr. P. R. Wilson and Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Sir William Vincent will take charge of his new office in the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa after the conclusion of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla.

It is probable that the Hon. Sir P. C. Chatterji will preside at the special session of the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held on the last Sunday of this month at Lahore.

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

In view of the fact that, with effect from July 4th, the mail steamers will leave Bombay on Sundays, passengers desiring to cross France are informed that the French Consulate in Bombay will not ordinarily give its *visa* to passports on Sundays. In cases of urgent necessity, if previous notice is given, the office will be kept open on Sundays. In such cases, the fee for the *visa* will be an overtime fee of Rs. 6-10-8 per passport, in addition to the ordinary fee of Rs. 6-10-8. Passengers are therefore advised to have their passports *vise* by 4 p.m. on Saturday at the latest.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NOTABLE FRENCH ADVANCE.

INTENSE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

BRITISH DASH.

NEW MUNITIONS BILL.

A Paris communiqué, issued yesterday, states that there has been great activity during the last two days. The fighting north of Arras has been extremely intense. The French made important progress, which has been maintained notwithstanding furious counter-attacks.

Mr. Lloyd George's Labour Bill in connection with munitions gives extensive compulsory powers over employers and workmen. Strikes and lock-outs will be prohibited and employers' profits limited.

It is reported that Government is considering the compilation of a national register of men in the United Kingdom with a view to organising all classes for war work.

The battle in Galicia continues with undiminished fierceness. On the Dneister front the Russians on the 14th and 15th captured above Juravno 8,746 prisoners.

The "Times" military correspondent reviewing the situation resulting from the Austro-German thrust in Galicia, points out that not one-fifth of Russia's available forces have yet taken the field, and the Germans are losing at the rate of 10,000 men a day.

The Germans are strewing mines in the mouth of the White Sea with the object of hindering Russia's receiving munitions.

The Press Bureau announces that in the Dardanelles on Wednesday evening a party of the enemy, led by a German officer, made a gallant attack on the trenches of the British brigade. A few of the enemy were killed on the parapet, but the majority were killed before reaching the trenches.

The growth of the so-colled peace societies throughout America is arousing suspicions, and the Press speaks bluntly of a German intrigue to commit the American Government to an effort to secure peace on German terms.

CALCUTTA WAR GIFT FUND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The "Statesman" has this morning opened a fund to be known as the "Calcutta War Gift Fund." It is hoped to raise at least two lakhs which will be devoted to the purchase of a fleet of ambulance cars and two or more aeroplanes or seaplanes which will be the gift of the citizens of Calcutta. The writer of the letter suggesting the opening of the fund has promised Rs. 1,000 at once and a similar amount when the fund reaches one lakh.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

INTENSE FIGHTING IN ARRAS REGION.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, June 18.

A communiqué says:—

There has been great activity during the last two days.

The fighting north of Arras has been extremely intense since yesterday; there have been numerous desperate infantry actions and the artillery duel has been violent and continuous.

We made important progress which has been almost entirely maintained notwithstanding furious counter-attacks.

Our progress has been particularly marked in the northern part of the sector where we captured several lines of trenches on both sides of the Aixnoulette-Souchez road.

The Germans still occupy the Buval bottom but they are almost entirely surrounded. We stormed trenches east, north and south of Neuville with the bayonet and grenades under a violent artillery fire.

A bombardment with nearly three hundred thousand shells covered our vigorous infantry attack.

Masses of enemy on Wednesday night repeatedly furiously counter-attacked but they were repulsed.

Eleven German divisions were engaged and lost very heavily.

Our losses were serious but the moral of the troops is perfect.

We took over six hundred prisoners.

Our airmen effectively bombarded the enemy's reserves, dispersing assemblages of troops.

Our successes in Alsace continued.

We took four hundred prisoners and much material.

A German aeroplane has been felled in Alsace and both aviators were killed.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

INFANTRY'S IRRESISTIBLE DASH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—

The lull has been broken with offensives at Hooge and Festubert.

The latter began with artillery preparations at dusk which destroyed enemy trenches.

Then the infantry advanced and gained a footing in the first trenches and part of the second.

The later positions became untenable though here and there the gains were maintained despite strong counter-attacks.

Fighting was most desperate while the engagement lasted.

Our artillery was particularly active in preparing a way for the infantry, who displayed their customary gallantry and showed an unanimous wish to close with the enemy.

The men charged with irresistible dash and either shot or bayonetted the opposing Germans.

After a lull, the engagement was resumed on Wednesday afternoon.

The attack on Hooge was made at dawn.

The infantry charged splendidly and with success.

The German counter-attack was defeated by our fire.

Our casualties throughout were not severe but the Germans suffered heavily.

FRENCH TROOPS SUPPLIED WITH STEEL HELMETS.

LONDON, June 17.

The French authorities are supplying the troops with light steel helmets, recalling the ancient headpieces, to protect men from fragments of shells and stray bullets.

GERMAN DECEPTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The American press states that Herr Gerhard who was given a safe conduct in order to inform Berlin of the state of American opinion was really Meyer, Chief of the German Army Supplies Department, who visited the States on a spying and buying mission.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY RESOURCES.

ONLY ONE-FIFTH IN THE FIELD.

GERMAN CASUALTIES 10,000 A DAY.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, June 17.

"The Times" military correspondent, reviewing the situation resulting from the Austro-German thrust in Galicia, points out that not one-fifth of Russia's available forces have yet taken the field.

We must not allow ourselves to be impressed by Russian retreats or failures to break the enemy's lines elsewhere.

We are out to kill the Germans, and so long as German casualties continue at the rate of 10,000 a day we are doing work rendering inevitable ultimate victory.

FIERCE BATTLE IN GALICIA.

8,746 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, June 18.

The battle in Galicia continues with undiminished fierceness.

A communiqué mentions particularly severe fighting on June 15th between the San and the town of Lubazow.

The enemy were repulsed in disorder during the night of the 16th between the rivers Tysmenica and Stryé.

On the Dniester front the Russians on the 14th and 15th captured above Juravno on the Dniester 8,746 prisoners, including 202 officers, six guns and twenty-one mitrailleuses.

The enemy crossed the Dniester on 15th above and below Nizwiow.

Those crossing above were destroyed and those below were unable to advance.

ATTEMPT TO BLOCK UP ARCHANGEL.

WHITE SEA STREWN WITH MINES.

LONDON, June 17.

The Germans are strewing mines in the mouth of the White Sea with the object of hindering Russia's receiving munitions.

Scandinavian shipping has been warned by a neutral country.

PEACE SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

NEW GERMAN INTRIGUE.

NEW YORK, June 17.

A remarkable mushroom growth of so-called peace societies throughout the country is arousing suspicions.

The press bluntly speaks of a new German intrigue to commit the American Government to an effort to secure peace on German terms.

THE KARLSRUHE RAID.

22 KILLED: 73 WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 18.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that twenty-two were killed and seventy-three wounded in the air-raid on Karlsruhe.

AIR SERVICE!—

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Tennant replying to Mr. Joynson Hicks compared the days before the war and said: "We had ten times as many pilots, and we were able simultaneously to train ten times as many pupils. Aeroplanes similar to those used by the Russians are being constructed."

Mr. Joynson-Hicks stated that the Russian machines had 500 horse power motors and carried 16 men and 2,000 pounds of explosives, and could be constructed in under three months.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Cambridge mathematical tripos, Part 2, includes Rao Hanuman of the Madras University.

The senior Optimes include Sakhalkar of Fergusson College, and the Junior Optimes include Jayaratnam, of the Royal College Colombo.

THE BARCELONA FIRE.

BARCELONA, June 17.

The fire on the steamer Queensland has been extinguished.

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

ENEMY'S VALIANT EFFORTS.

REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, June 17.

The Press Bureau announces that in the Dardanelles, last night, a party of the enemy, led by a German officer, made a gallant attack on the trenches of a British brigade. A few of the enemy were killed on the parapet, but the majority, including the officer, were killed before reaching the trenches.

The Turks also attacked the trenches which we captured on the 12th instant. The attack was preceded by strong bombing parties and we were forced back thirty yards until daybreak, when the vacated trench was enfiladed by our machine guns.

The Dublin Fusiliers then attacked with the bayonet and reoccupied it. They found two hundred dead Turks in the trench. Our casualties were very slight.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

IMPROVED TREATMENT BEING CONSIDERED.

BARCELONA, June 17.

In reply to Sir John Rees Mr. Chamberlain said that the question of obtaining improvements in the treatment of Indian prisoners in Germany was now being considered in consultation with the Prisoners of War Help Committee.

TWO STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, June 17.

The Cork steamer Trafford bound for Sydney has been torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea.

The steamer Turnwell has also been torpedoed, but she managed to make harbour.

STEAMER DAWLISH FLOATED.

PORTSAID, June 17.

The steamer Dawlish has been floated and towed into the roads. She is discharging.

The British steamer Radnorshire, London for Yokohama, collided with the British steamer Dawlish, Karachi for Gibraltar, off Newport Rock on June 14th.

The Radnorshire was holed in the forepeak and returned to anchorage. The Dawlish was beached with a fire in the fore-castle. Three men were injured.

RACING AT NEW MARKET.

RESULT OF NEW OAKS.

LONDON, June 17.

Snow Marten	1
Bright	2
Silver Tag	3

Eleven ran. Won by four lengths, a head between second and third.

Betting at start. 20 to 1 against Snow Marten 7 to 1 against Bright, 11 to 4 against Silver Tag.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN RETREAT IN GALICIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 16th June:—

In a very determined effort to reach Lemberg the Austro-Germans have driven back the Russians north-east of Przemysl and according to a German communique the Russians were unable to occupy the positions they had prepared north-west of Jawarow, 28 miles from Lemberg. Seinawn on the lower San and Mosciska, due east of Przemysl, have been captured by the enemy and owing to the sharpness of the enemy's pursuit the Russian troops south of the railway Przemysl-Lemberg, have been forced to retreat in south-east Galicia. The Austro-Germans are pressing towards the Dniestor and in north Poland and Baltic provinces the Germans are vigorously attacking the Russian position. The Russian's communiqué admits the withdrawal which was necessary in Galicia owing to the enemy having received numerous reinforcements.

LABOUR MUNITIONS BILL.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PROHIBITED.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURT OF MUNITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Lloyd George's Labour Bill in connection with munitions gives extensive compulsory powers over employers and workmen. The latter can be moved wherever their services are required. Trade Unions will arrange transfers where possible.

It is understood that Government is considering the compilation of a national register of men in the United Kingdom with a view to organising all classes for war work.

LONDON, June 18.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George's Labour Munitions Bill, which is virtually an agreed measure between the Ministry of Munitions and the Trade Unions, provides for no compulsion, no military status and no semi-military discipline but restrictive trade union rules will be suspended, strikes and lockouts prohibited and employers' profits limited.

The trade unions will enrol volunteers for work in controlled establishments, who will sign a declaration of their mobilisation for war work.

A Court of Munitions will be established to deal with offences.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, June 17.

Mr. Holman, the New South Wales Premier, announces that a committee of state and private experts and business men is rapidly completing arrangements for the manufacture of shells and explosives.

NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPAIGN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Harold Cox appeared with Lord Milner on the National Service League platform and said the war was a great factor in sweeping away many theories. Compulsion was necessary to the attainment of necessary concentration.

END OF COTTON CRISIS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, June 18.

The cotton crisis is ended the Cardroom Operatives who began the dispute having decided to accept the Government's offer to assist in arranging the basis of an agreement.

INDENTURED LABOUR FOR JAMAICA.

IMPORTATION FROM INDIA SUSPENDED

KINGSTON, June 18.

The Government has suspended importation of Indian indentured labour.

The planters are curtailing their operations owing to the war and there is no demand for coolies.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Arras.—In France, 23 miles N.-W. of Cambrai.

Aix-Noulette.—In France, nine miles north of Arras.

Souchez.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

Buval.—In France, north of Notre Dame de Lorette, which is eight miles north of Arras.

Neuville.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

Festubert.—In France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

Hooge.—In Belgium, about two miles east of Ypres on the Ypres-Menin Road.

Lubazow.—In Galicia, 39 miles west of Zolkiew.

Nizviowo.—In Galicia, 15 miles E.-N.-E. of Stanislau.

Karlsruhe.—In Germany, the capital of Baden, 5 miles east of the Rhine.

LONDON LETTER.

THE SOCIAL SIDE

AN INTELLECTUAL TRIO

THE GRENFELL FAMILY

LATE COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN

SOME NOTABLE PLAYS.

Our correspondent this week gives an interesting description of how social London keeps going during the hurly-burly of war. The outstanding topics of the hour are nearly all dealt with much pleasing detail.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 29.

The King's visit to the Clyde has been the subject of a letter which a friend who is studying the question on the spot has written me. There is much in the document of a more or less political character that is scarcely suited to this letter. But he points out how popular His Majesty's appearance was, and the amount of good that it has done. It was a grievance among the Clyde employers and employees that their difficulties were not appreciated. The King has quite dissipated that idea. His Majesty has been very busy during the week with the new Cabinet changes.

ROYAL BIRTHDAYS.

The Royal Family take little note of their birthdays during these troublous times. Some time ago His Majesty gave definite orders that there was not to be any firing of salutes on these occasions anywhere in Great Britain, so that on Wednesday, which was the natal day of Queen Mary, there was little to distinguish the occasion, beyond a display of bunting throughout the metropolis. The Lord Mayor sent a tactful telegram in which he bore testimony to the great work her Majesty has done in relieving suffering and distress caused by the War.

WILLING ENERGY.

London has been in the throes of what "The Times" has aptly described as a political "stir about," and unlike such events in normal times, its influence has tingled through every artery of the social body. What we all feel is that we should like to do something for the country and it is for the Government to tell us what to do. It should not be difficult, three quarters of the organisation work has already been accomplished. We are all duly registered in some form or other and there are plenty of local bodies to ascertain our accomplishments and convey the details to headquarters. The voluntary system has not failed; how can it have failed when we have about three million men with the colours and others joining daily! But it has proved unsatisfactory, for those skilled persons who love hard work at home have been the first to volunteer for hard fighting abroad. The country is a mass of willing energy asking for co-ordination.

BRAINS OF THE ADMIRALTY

The Admiralty headquarters is now dominated by three men of rare genius. Mr. Balfour, it may surprise many to learn, has studied naval matters for years. The "acutest intellect that Parliament has known for a hundred years"—the quotation is from Earl Curzon—surprises expert naval authorities by his knowledge of matters maritime, both scientific and strategic. In science Mr. Balfour is imaginative, but with his strong spirit of speculation well under control. He prides himself on clear thinking and to his unclouded brain difficulties are quickly simplified. Lord Fisher who was due back at the Admiralty on Monday refused to return except on his own terms, which included the appointment of his nominees. He was ordered back, but refused to come. "Very well' said Mr. Balfour "we proceed without him." It is the old chief secretary for Ireland of quarter of a century ago; tempered steel.

Admiral Jackson, who succeeds Lord Fisher, was the pioneer of wireless telegraphy in practical use, and the development of this science owes more to him than to either Signor Marconi or Sir Oliver Lodge. Sir Arthur Wilson, known in the service as "Tug" Wilson, is the strategic genius who first entered the ranks of fame by earning a V. C. at El Teb. He is a man of rather rough exterior and noted for his silence. This reminds me that many of your readers who have studied appointments at the Admiralty may be astonished at my mention of Wilson, who has not an official position. But without any definite appointment, Sir Arthur is Advisor-in-Chief on all matters of strategy. In that branch of naval science, he is possibly the ablest sailor that ever lived.

ITALIAN COLONY'S EXCITEMENT.

Great has been the excitement among the Italian Colony in London since their country has joined the Allies. On Thursday I encountered a procession many thousands strong, bearing more flags and decorations than I have ever before seen in a London gathering of civilians. They assembled amid much excitement on the embankment. What struck me most was the number of Englishmen among whose presence was due to something more than temporary sympathy. There were British veterans of the Garibaldian war. Prominent among these was Mr. Edward Albert Hastings, whose breast was covered with medals. It is interesting to note, by the way, as an example of Italian sentiment in this country, that when war first broke out between Germany and England, Italians in London wore their medals. The great scene was enacted outside the Italian Embassy in Grosvenor Square, where

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

speeches were delivered by the Ambassador, Sir Albut Spicer and others, and messages sent to King George and the King of Italy. Austrians and Germans would have been startled to have seen the flags of Trieste, Istria, Trento, Fuime and Dalmatia carried by their respective citizens. A picturesque element were the London Czechs in their native costume, carrying a banner which conveyed greetings to Italy and her Allies.

LONDON BY NIGHT.

It is well to live at night in London just now. It is true that most of the old night clubs are no more and even at the ordinary clubs you cannot enjoy the cup that cheers, after ten o'clock. But he who can be patient and enjoy the night air of London, which is so superior to that which we breather during the day will see interesting sights from time to time. On Wednesday, about two o'clock in the morning I stood in Oxford Street watch the innumerable searchlights examining the sky in all directions for that which Londoners expect but do not fear. Suddenly I become conscious of a steady rumbling noise in the distance and before long saw dark objects hurrying towards me. It turned out to be a procession of guns, ammunition, and flying machines being hurried through the town. Later the morning papers told of the Zeppelins that had dropped bombs at Southward.

THE SPORTING GRENFELLS.

"Your nation is distinguished for nothing except sport" said a German to me in a tone of superiority some years ago. I am reminded of this when reading of the death from wounds of Captain Julian Grenfell, heir of Lord Desborough. The splendid record of this family in the army is a tribute to the advantages of a training in sport that should appeal to the most supercilious of Teutons; for Lord Desborough, who may be accepted as the leader of sport in England and head of a family that has distinguished itself in every branch of athletics. Field Marshall Lord Grenfell is among our most distinguished generals and more than one member of the family has already distinguished himself at the front. Captain Julian Grenfell was only twenty-eight years of age and won the D.S.O. last November for bravery in the fighting line. The family deserve well of their country at the present time for not only are Lord and Lady Desborough working for the troops at Boulogne, but their daughter the Hon. Monica Grenfell is in Belgium as a Red Cross nurse. The Grenfells are a family of Welsh orgin who have made a fortune in the City of London as merchants and bankers. Lord Desborough owns Taplow Court, one of the most beautiful places on the River Thames, that for many years belonged to the Earls of Orkney.

LATE COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN.

The Countess of Cardigan who has just died at the great age of ninety was not only a society beauty of the early and mid-Victorian periods but with the aid of juvenile frocks and artificial hair, held to the fashions until the end. I well remember at a well known sea-side resort her back view was pointed out to me and I was under the impression that I was gazing at a young lady scarcely out of her teens. My surprise was great on close inspection. She was the widow of the famous Earl of Cardigan who led the Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum* is a good motto, though I fear to often observed in the breach, but if Lady Cardigan's death has not been received with as many outward expressions of sorrow as one might have expected, it must be remembered that a few years ago she published volume of reminiscences, so cruel and heartless in their anecdotes of dead celebrities that there was hardly an eminent family in the Kingdom that was not stung to the quick. In references to herself and her own conquests there are those who have thought, to put it mildly, that she was under illusions. Among her other statements was one to the effect that Lord Beaconsfield once proposed to her. The great statesman of course was fond of his joke. Lady Cardigan in her own cruel, indelicate way declared that she refused so splendid an offer, because "Disraeli's breath smelt." This may have been the case, but amid all the brilliant satire with which the Tory leader had attacked his political foes and defended himself against social attacks, he had never given vent to a cruel or coarse remark. Lady Cardigan was a Miss de Horsey. But de Horsey is a name assumed by Royal license in the early part of the nineteenth century; the original name having been Kilderbee. The Kilderbee's were originally attorneys at St. Albans. There is still one member of Lady Cardigan's family still living, this being Admiral Sir Algernon de Horsey,.

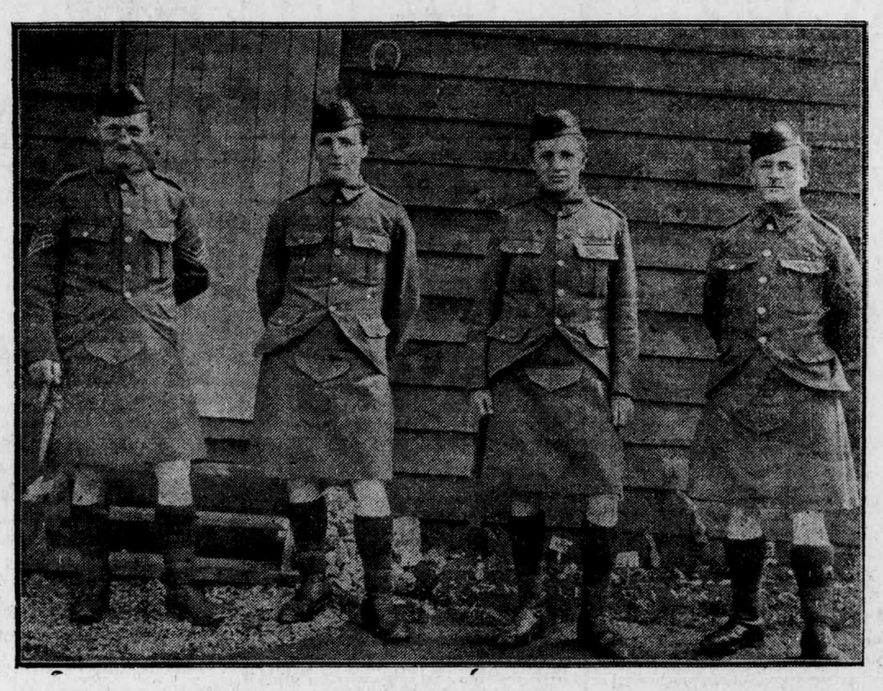
"WHAT WE ARE COMING TO."

There are few tragedies that have not their humorous side, and even so grim an upheaval as the present European war has supplied the management of the Palace Theatre with the plot of a sketch that keeps houses, crowded with men and officers from the front, as well as others, in unbroken merriment. "What we are coming To" shows us England at war and all the male community of fighting age on the continent leaving the Homeland to grey beards and striplings whose unrazored cheeks "bespeak the bloom of youth." The crowning point is reached when a millionaire husband of sixteen surprises his wife on an intrigue with an amorous veteran of seventy odd. Those who have not seen the sketch may find it hard to conceive Mr. Arthur Playfair as a youth of sixteen, but the make-up is quite convincing.

THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE.

There has been no lack of theatrical enterprise, despite the war; although new plays are not the rule. At the Aldwych where the revival of Mr. Leslie Stuart's "Florodora" has had a run, that charming operetta was replaced on Saturday by the *Dairy Maids* which proved such as success about ten years ago; while another success revival has been Prince Henry of Navarre at the Strand Theatre by Mr. Fred. Terry and Miss Julia Neison. The Criterion, which for so long has been a kind of semi-official theatre of the considerable Franco-Belgian Colony that has grown up in London since the war, the famous Parisien actress Madame Régane is installed and has just produced with considerable success *La Passerelle*. This play is wellknown to London theatre goers under the title *The Marriage of Kitty*. The English version, it will be remembered, was brilliantly written by Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox and the genius for comedy for which his wife, Miss Marie Tempest is famous, was seen at its zenith in the title rôle.

A FAMILY 'RECORD."



Reproduced from "The Bystander."

Four brothers of the name of Goss, from Dumfries, who have all joined the Black Watch. They are in the same Company and live together in the same hut at the big camp in Wiltshire where their regiment is now stationed.

MEETING OF BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS REPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

A meeting of the Board of Industries has just been held at Naini Tal. The reports showed very satisfactory progress had been made. Specific recommendations with regard to the oil pressing industry were under consideration of the Government. The scheme of self-help affecting the perfume industry was occupying the attention and glass-makers had been placed in touch with suppliers of chemicals. The proposals for the formation of Co-operative Societies amongst the bangle-makers were being examined. Practical help had been given in several directions to the dyers. Leather trade had been furnished with additional tanning materials and a comprehensive scheme for a central emporium for indigenous small wares and art productions had been formulated. The director of industries invited special attention to the extensive use of adulterants in the oil trade, over 2½ million gallons of white oil were imported from Germany in the year ended 31st March 1914 admittedly intended solely for use as adulterants, mainly as a constituent of ghee and cocoanut oil. While the imports of bloomless oil from America were very enormous, as they were being used throughout the country as adulterants for all coloured oils. The Board while recognizing the evil could suggest no effective remedy. The Director of Industries informed the Board that invitations to gentlemen interested in local industries to act as honorary trade correspondents had met with a warm response and it was hoped with their aid to collect and disseminate information likely to prove useful to the minor industries of the provinces. The report of the Hailey Trade Committee was specially examined by Sir James Meston in April last with the members of the committee, the Director of Industries, and the Secretary to the Government, Industries Department, when definite lines for work were fixed.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

BHAMPTA GANG SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

The G. I. P. Railway Police, of the Manmad Division, have succeeded in running to earth and in obtaining the conviction of a gang of fifteen professional railway thieves, both male and female, of the Bhampta caste.

They were tried by the Sessions Judge of Nasik who sentenced six of them to transportation for life, five to transportation for ten years and four to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The range of operations extended from Indore to Nasik. A nest of receivers appears to exist in the Nephad taluka which probably enabled the gang to dispose of much property which could not be recovered by the police.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES SENTENCED.

At Nandgaon several railway thieves who had committed thefts from goods wagons have recently been convicted.

Among those tried and convicted were the shunting master, four railway sepoys and three other railway employees.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

HER MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

Lady Willingdon has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to her Majesty the Queen:

Buckingham Palace, 27th May, 1915.

Dear Lady Willingdon,—I have handed to the Queen the Report which accompanied your letter giving an account of the work done for the war in the Bombay Presidency by the European and Indian women, and I have received her Majesty's commands to say that the Queen is greatly interested to hear of the splendid results which have been achieved. It is a great satisfaction to her Majesty to know that your appeal for assistance in this great crisis has received such a generous response and the Queen wishes you and all those associated with you continued success in your efforts,—Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) E. W. WALLINGTON.

LOAN OR GIFT.

EXTRAORDINARY DEFENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The Subordinate Judge of Allahabad today decided a novel case in which Mr. Manger, through Messrs. P. L. Banerjee and O. M. Chiene, sued as the executor of his brother Mr. Leddie for recovery of Rs. 6,000 alleged to have been lent by the deceased to the defendant.

When the plaintiff's brother died no papers were found relating to the transaction.

The defendant admitted receipt of the money but set up an extraordinary defence that the money was forced on him by the deceased who took unaccountable fancy for him after a few days' acquaintanceship and the amount was accepted on condition that it would not be returned as an ordinary loan but that as long as both parties lived the defendant would repay whatever amount he could, but if either of them died the matter would be wiped out and any obligation would come to an end.

The Judge said it was beyond his comprehension why the deceased should have made a gift of such a large sum out of his entire capital of Rs. 10,000 specially to a person almost a stranger and in no way attached or related. The Judge could not be satisfied with the defendant's only explanation that human heart was a complex thing. The terms alleged by the defendant were not only extraordinary but quite inconsistent with ordinary course of business. The Judge therefore held that it was a loan and decreed the suit for Rs. 5,750, less Rs. 250 paid by the defendant.

TRAGEDY AT ADEN.

TWO SIKH OFFICERS MURDERED BY A SEPOY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

Subadar-Major Balwant Singh Bahadur and Subadar Pritam Singh, both of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers, were murdered by a sepoy at Aden on May 29th.

NON-STOP SHELL-MAKERS.

24 HOURS' DAY IN FRANCE.

Fascinating accounts of a visit to Le Creusot, the great French armament works are published in the "New York Times" and "New York World."

Two correspondents were allowed by the French Government to spend four days inspecting the Creusot works and the Government arsenal at Bourges, and the result has been to inspire the journalists with a profound reverence for the unparalleled self-sacrifices which the French working classes are making on the altar of patriotism and admiration for the organising genius of the French Government, which seems to have "out-Krupped" Krupp.

The men are working night and day at the French arms and munitions factories, as well as many thousands of women.

NO WEEK-END REST.

"There is no week-end rest anywhere" says one of the correspondents. "All works run twenty-four hours daily and all machines twenty-two hours, two hours being allowed for inspection. It has been arranged, however, to allow all women one day and all men half a day. Many of the men were first drafted to the Army, but were brought back to the works, where they labour in uniform."

The correspondent noted one benevolent-looking old woman who wore a white lace cap and large spectacles. She sat in a room at one end of which was an armour-plate chamber containing a supply of fuse explosives which could be reached only through four apertures in the wall. She was superintending the mixing of explosives, and her assistants were eight young girls, half of whom sat behind tables piled high with fuse cases, while the four others drew the explosive from the room behind the armour plate.

The little old woman, peering intently through her spectacles went from one table to another seeing that the mixing of the dangerous stuff was properly done. She was most enthusiastic about her terrible employment. The wage for which she worked did not matter, she said, provided she could contribute her bit to the war.

FATAL QUARREL.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AFTER MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

A tragedy was enacted during the early hours of this morning in the house of Dr. A. C. Banerjee, of Elgin Road, a leading private medical practitioner of Allahabad.

His Brahmin cook owing to some dispute with another servant, it appears, battered the latter's head with a large stone and leaving him for dead jumped into a well in the compound with the intention of committing suicide. His fall, however, was stopped by wire netting above the surface of the water and the cook was heard shouting for help. He was brought up half dead and has been revived but his victim died in a few hours.

DACOITY IN TIPPERAH DISTRICT.

RS. 5,000 TAKEN AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

A serious dacoity is reported from the Tipperah District.

About two dozen masked Bengalis of the "bhadraleg" class armed with revolvers and other weapons broke into the house of a jute merchant, named Pandan Chund Kundu.

A small party of villagers collected but they remained inactive when they were menaced by the dacoits.

The gang ransacked the house, forced open an iron safe, and left with Rs. 5,000 silver, gold and G. C. notes. No arrests have yet been made.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE DEFENCE STATEMENTS RECORDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 18.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case yesterday Jaggat Ram, the accused, made his statement before the Special Commissioners. He said he was a member of the Ghadar party or what he called the council of the Hindustani revolutionary party of San Francisco. Har Dayal was its president while the accused himself, Kartar Singh (ex-secretary), Pirthi Singh, Ram Chander Peshawari, Bhai Bhagwan Singh and Maulvi Barkat Ullah were its remaining six members till the accused left for India. Their mission was the achievement of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and they always administered a solemn oath to their members to consign their property to the requirements of the society, to sacrifice all including their lives to the cause, to observe no distinction of class, colour, race or religion, not to disobey the orders of the Yugantar Ashram and never to allow any temptations to stand in the way of the fulfilment of their vows. He did not know of any allied organisation or branch society. He worked on the staff of the "Ghadar" news paper throughout till his return to India. He also admitted the allegations of the prosecution with regard to the distribution of seditious literature on the voyage home though he denied most other accusations His sole object in coming to India was to start a newspaper here, and though the contents of the paper in India would have been conceived in the spirit of the writings of the "Ghadar" newspaper, still the new venture would have been adapted to the tone of Indian journalism. They made no experimental bombs in America. In fact it was against the aims of their party to manufacture or use bombs. He did not go to Peshawar to purchase arms but got American gold dollars changed into notes through Bhai Parmanand.

Prithi Singh made a qualified admission but pleaded the use of force in self-defence alleging that Sub-Inspector Amar Singh tried to shoot him with a revolver and also knife him at the time of his arrest at Ambala City.

Kesar Singh categorically denied all allegations.

Harnam Singh Tunda denied association with the Ghadar party and ascribed the evidence of the approvers against him to personal enmity.

Dewa Singh, a shop keeper of Ludhiana, repudiated all allegation; on the other hand he had kept the authorities informed of the movements of the returned emigrants. Sucha Singh, approver, mentioned him in his statement as he had first given information about Sucha Singh and the other students of Ludhiana which Sucha Singh resented and tried to implicate the accused by way of retaliation, though he was to be a prosecution witness originally.

Rur Singh protested his innocence and affirmed that the Rur Singh mentioned by the prosecution witnesses, except Nawab Khan, was another man the resident of Maliva or Binjal and not the accused. Nawab Khan bore him personal enmity.

Sohan Singh stated he was not a member of the Ghadar party nor president of the Hindu Sabha but president of the Hindustani Association established by Guru Dutt Kumar in 1912. The object of the society was social reform which it tried to achieve by the establishment of a reading room and a night school and the dissemination of healthy literature. Har Dayal, on invitation by the Association, made a speech full of socialist ideas. Except on this occasion accused did not associate with Har Dayal. He was arrested on arrival at Calcutta. He also gave an explanation of the hostility of Mula Singh and said he had no conversation with Gokal Chand, Assistant Jailor of Multan.

ALLEGATION AGAINST NAWAB KHAN.

Jawala Singh admitted having granted scholarships to Indians. These were, however, not meant to spread sedition but for the improvement of the country. He saw an Indian military officer at Hong Kong to seek his assistance to get a steamer ticket for India. All other allegations he denied. Nawab Khan was displeased with him as he did not grant a scholarship to any Mahomedan student especially to Syed Mahmud, Nawab Khan's favourite, who was not fully qualified. One of his scholars had passed the first examination for the diploma of agriculture another had passed M.A. in education and the third was studying electrical engineering.

The commissioners at this stage made an examination of Harnam Singh Tunca whose arm it was allged had been blown off by a bomb on Jawala Singh's farm.

Udham Singh returned to India to marry and he informed the Immigration Department in America of that. Mula Singh had asked him to give a security of 500 dollars which accused refused. He had also fallen out with Nawab Khan on board the ship.

Kohr Singh of Marhana denied every prosecution allegation. His implication in the case was the result of his feud with the village ziladar.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

PUNJAB ZEMINDARS INTERNED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 18.

A correspondent writes that Said Khan Jaton and Jhan Mahomed Khan Gopang, two zemindars of the Alipure Tahsil, who are suspected of having had a hand in instigating the recent lawlessness in their neighbourhood, have been interned at Montgomery under the Defence of India Act.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 12th June was 2482 seizures and 2183 deaths. There were 215 deaths in Bombay, 15 in Bihar and Orissa, 32 in United Provinces, 1813 in the Punjab and 41 in Burma. No death was reported from Madras, Bengal, and Central Provinces.

THE CEYLON DISTURBANCE.

SINGALESE ATTACK MOORS.

ACTS OF WANTON DESTRUCTION.

A European resident of Bombay, who was at Colombo during the early part of this month when the riots between the Singalese and Moors broke out in Colombo, Galle and Kandy, sends us the following interesting account of what he saw and heard about the riots.

The general impression created in his mind is that the Singalese, who is a Buddhist by religion is an easy going person, and is satisfied with his small earnings for doing light work. The Moors, as the Mahomedans are called, are mostly Indians and others, from the neighbouring islands, they are a hardworking class, and, while the better class have captured the local markets, the others carry on a very brisk trade at the docks. In the labour market the Moor cooly has practically ousted the Singalese. The general depression in trade caused by the war seems to have to some extent affected the easy going Singalese, while the Moors have held their own and carried on their business more or less as usual.

Again the Singalese looks upon the Moor as an intruder, and is anxious that he should leave the Spicy Island entirely to be monopolised by the easy going Buddhist.

The rivalries between these two communities ended in an open rupture at Kandy on the 26th May 1915, on the occasion of the "Maligana" festival, when the Buddhists went out in large numbers in procession, playing music through the Moor locality, and attempted to pass a mosque playing the "tom-tom." The Moors objected, and a riot commenced. This spread off in the course of the week to Galle, Colombo and other neighbouring towns.

"CRYSTAL PALACE" ATTACKED.

Our correspondent says that on the evening of Sunday the 6th June, he went out for a drive in a gharry accompanied by a friend, and drove through the district in which a violent riot was raging. The Singalese were armed with sticks, and all sorts of rough looking primitive swords. He then witnessed an attack on a Mahomedan shop, known as the "Crystal Palace." It was a big shop full of first-class glassware, lamps, and crockery. The attack was furious, the Mahomedans were helpless, and in a short time everything in the shop was smashed or looted. The rioters then proceeded down a long line of Mahomedan shops and the work of destruction and looting continued.

The fury of the Singalese was only directed towards the Moor. Our correspondent says that he and his friend stood among the crowd and watched the work of the rioters, but they did not attempt to molest them or any European who happened to be in the crowd.

At this stage, our correspondent noticed the arrival of the police, the 28th Punjabi Regiment, the Town Guard which consists of European Volunteers, and of the Railway Guard. The notary of the place accompanied them, and they did some excellent work. The European members of the Town Guard were on duty for 48 hours at a stretch. All the motors and motor-cycles were commandeered by Government. The rioters, however, were furious, and it was only the firing of blank cartridges that brought them to their senses. The "horse-play," however, continued in other parts of the district, where the mob drifted.

MARTIAL LAW.

A proclamation was issued by the Governor announcing that the disturbed localities were under martial law, and the Brigadier-General commanding took over the general control of quieting the mob.

The hospitals are full of wounded, many of whom have died. The number of wounded and killed, so far as could be ascertained, is over 500. The number, including those killed in the outskirts of the neighbouring towns during the spread of the riot, must be very heavy. The mourning in the Mahomedan localities, as our correspondent drove through, was very pitiful.

Our correspondent also noticed several wanton acts of the Singalese in setting fire to the houses of the Moors, and as the fire was spreading they attacked the Moors and looted goods from the burning houses.

All work was practically at a standstill at Galle, Kandy and Colombo. The work at the docks was parlysed and shipping delayed. Even the Mail was delayed for some time.

Everything is quiet now, but martial law was still in force. Work had resumed its normal feature, but labour was scarce, as Government were sending away a large number of Moors to India.

Our correspondent was specially struck with the excellent work done by the members of the Town Guard, who were in a great measure instrumental in restoring order.

In India disputes and riots between Hindus and Mahomedans on the thorny question of stopping music before temples, are common, but the measures taken by Government to regulate such music have of recent years tended to bring about friendly relations between the two communities in the mofussil. In Bombay this has been a much vexed question between the Borahs and Sunnis. In Ceylon however this is the first instance of a riot having taken place between the Singalese and Moors in connection with a Singalese procession passing a mosque playing music.

RAIN AT HYDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 18.

In Hyderabad there is every indication that the monsoon is setting in. Two sharp storms within the past 48 hours brought the temperature down sharply, and 80 cents of rain have fallen.

HALT!

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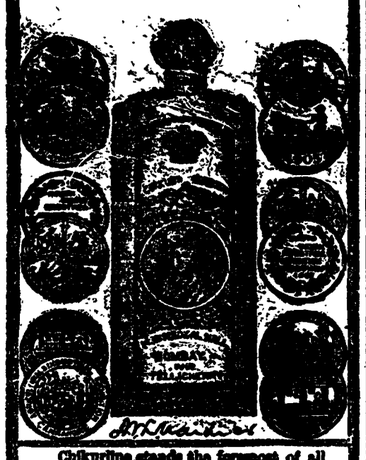

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A LANDHOLDER.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.*)

HANMANTA SUBHANA KADUM AND THREE OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

The present appellant with 19 others was charged with criminal conspiracy with one another for the purpose of the commission of the murder of one Damodar Trikam Talato, an offence punishable under section 120B I. P. C., also the present four appellants were charged with the murder of the same man under section 302 I. P. C. The Sessions Judge convicted the present four appellants of murder and sentenced them to death as the crime was a very cruel and brutal one, and acquitted all the 23 accused on the 1st charge of criminal conspiracy.

The deceased Damodar alias Danurshet was a landholder at Khed in the Ratnagiri District. He had a house at Chakla, a village near Khed. As the accused No. 7 did not pay his dues to the deceased, the latter ordered his servant to effect an attachment. The accused was not in his house and his wife handed over everything that was in the house. In the meantime her husband came and called out the other accused for help. Accused Hanmanta, whose sentence of death has been confirmed by the High Court was the first to appear on the scene. He said, "I have been waiting for you (deceased) for three months. The snake has been found in its hole. I will kill you to-day." He then broke open the door and killed the deceased with a hatchet on the head and severed his head from the body.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence of death passed on Hanmanta, the prime mover in this diabolical murder. The sentences passed on the other accused were commuted to those of transportation for life.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellants.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

A BANKER'S TROUBLE.

ORDER OF RETRIAL SET ASIDE.

VIRCHAND GANESH GUJAR v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, District Magistrate of Sholapur.

In this case the petitioner who is a banker at Sholapur was prosecuted for stealing a "Wahi" (account book) and an eight-anna general stamp belonging to complainant Dattatrya Rangappa Naicoo on the 2nd December 1914, when he had come to Dr. Mulay's bungalow to settle his accounts with the complainant.

The First Class Magistrate of Sholapur discharged the accused under section 253 Criminal Procedure Code observing "I find no case made out against the accused. The accused admits having taken the stamp but this he discovered when he gave all the three stamps to Maoji. In fact, he was under the impression that he had carried only two but it was on Maoji's examination of them that he discovered the three including the one belonging to the complainant. There can be no theft as regards this stamp because the law on the subject says when a person takes another man's property believing under a mistake of fact and in ignorance of law that he has a right to take it he is not guilty of theft because there is no dishonest intention even though he may cause wrongful loss."

On the above order of discharge the District Magistrate of Sholapur Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, passed an order under section 437 Criminal Procedure Code, that further enquiry should be made in the case by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sholapur, Mr. H. V. Braham.

Against the order of the District Magistrate the petitioner applied to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel made the rule absolute.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Moolgavker appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SPECIE BANK'S CLAIM.

CONSENT DECREE TAKEN.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION) v. RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendant for accounts and possession of securities of shares of certain joint stock companies, which were deposited with the defendant by the plaintiffs as securities for moneys advanced to the bank by the defendant.

The defendant had advanced to the plaintiffs about 6 lakhs of rupees and the securities given to him by the bank were worth about 8 lakhs of rupees.

The defendant contended that he had a banker's lien over the securities.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. Nicholson appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant. The suit did not proceed further, as a decree by consent was taken by the parties.

The consent decree first specified the various sums advanced by the defendant to the plaintiff which amounted to Rs. 631,378 (including interest and charges that had subsequently accrued due). It was further stated in the decree that the defendant should forthwith account to the plaintiffs for all dividends on the securities and for the proceeds of such of the securities as were sold with interest on the day of the receipt; the defendant should hand over the remaining securities to the plaintiffs on payment of balance of Rs. 1,23,033, settled between the attorneys of the respective parties, up-to-date, with interest at 6 p.c. till payment. Each party to bear its own costs.

Further, the defendant was to accept the surrender of the lease of the ground-floor of his premises formerly occupied by the bank, from the 15th June, 1915, such ground-floor having been taken to have been rented at Rs. 800 p.m.; all counters, electric lights and fans to belong to the defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Little & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Chamber Board for Saturday, the 19th of June, 1915.

Before The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court, No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

O S 924-14.—Raghavaya N & Co, Mahomed Bux Rahim Bux and anr v. Bai Jinnatbai, widow.

Chamber Matters for disposal.

604-01.—Little & Co, Parvatibai v. Tribhowandas Vanassi, 16-4-15.

1122-10.—Patell and Ezekiel, Moosaji Mahomedalli & anr, v. Abdul Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors, 16-4-15.

8-12.—Payne & Co, Bai Jimbabai, widow, v. Bachoo Haji Joosub & ors, 6-5-15.

538-14.—Captain and Vaidya, Dr Framji Jeewanji Patel v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & anr, 18-5-15.

605-13.—Patell & Ezekiel, Dadaji Nana Govindrao v. Babulji Nana Govindrao & ors, 24-5-15.

138-14.—Mehta D. & Lalji, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum & ors, v. Pallonji Lalji & Co, a firm, & anr, 14-6-15.

112-14.—Hiralal & Co, Mansilal Nanji Ludha & anr, v. Teppa Roopa, 14-6-15.

In Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890.—Madhowji K & Ch., In Re Raliatbai a minor v. Laxmidas Goculdas, Petitioner, 14-6-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Little & Co, In the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liquidation) v. J Sanders Slater Official Liquidator, Parties Concerned, 9-4-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Little & Co, In Re the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liquidation) v. J Sanders Slater, Official Liquidator, Parties Concerned, 9-4-15.

829-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Ayoob Haji Jaffer & ors, Jamsetji R & D, 15-4-15.

1326-14.—Dubash & Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad, a firm, v. Raja Dattaprasadsingh Bahadur, Patell & Ezekiel, 6-5-15.

C C 557-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, Messrs Gordhandas Khatao, a firm, v. Fakirchand Sobhagchand Sirkar, a firm, In Person Edgelow G W & Co. 14-5-15.

401-15, 428-15.—Ardestur H D & Co, Rattonbai v. Bai Aimai & ors, Shroff D Dh, 14-5-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Little & Co, In Re the Jost's Engineering Co, Ltd, v. The Jost's Engineering Co, Ltd, Petitioners, 19-5-15.

In Re Bill of Costs of Mr K F Dadachanji in respect of the profession of work done on behalf of Bai Hamabai Framji Patel.—Patell & Ezekiel, Meghji Vallabhdas, Applicant, v. Bai Hamabai F Petit & anr, Respondents, F K Dadachanji, 24-5-15.

C C 580-15.—Payne & Co, The Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ltd, v. B J Hormusji, a firm, 24-5-15.

1012-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri, & ors, v. Manekji Rustomji Sethna & anr, D J Mantri, 14-6-15.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawanis Singh Bahadur, K C S I, v. M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H & Co, 14-6-15.

1451-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Narsinghdas Jadhraj, a firm, v. Raja Datt Pershad Singh Bahadur Jat, Patell & Ezekiel, 14-6-15.

111-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Jivatram Madhowram, v. Bai Jamnabai, widow & ors, N C Dalal, 14-6-15.

64-15.—Bhimji & Co, Bajrang Savliram Patangay & anr, v. Mangoomal Hassan Mahomed & anr, Purmanand & Co, 14-6-15.

1378-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co, a firm, v. Mohanji Kanji, Payne & Co, 14-6-15.

228-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v. Sonabai Pirojshaw Patel & anr, Jehangir M & Cowasji, 14-6-15.

813-13.—Merwanji K R B & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Damjibhoy Kurimbhoy & ors, Jehangir Shroff, 15-6-15.

131-14.—Smetham B & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr. v. Ardeshir M Madan & ors, Payne & Co, Matubhai J & N, Edgelow G W & Co, 15-6-15.

C C 517-15.—Malvi H M & R, Purshotamdas Ramgopal v. Beharilal Kunjlal, a firm, Bhai K & Geo, 15-6-15.

O S 273-15.—Soonderdas & Co, The New Rice Goods Bazaar Co, Ltd, v. Nomanbhai Mulla, Lookhmanji, & anr, Vachha & Co, 16-3-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1882.—Matubhai J & M, In Re the Bombay Co, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. R D Sethna, Official Parties Concerned, For Hearing on cost of further debts and claims.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Payne & Co, In Re the Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. R D Sethna, Official Liquidator, D A Cama & ors, Petitioners, Parties Concerned, For Adjudication of Claims.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Smetham B & Co, In Re the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Ltd, v. The Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Ltd, Petitioners, Petition for Hearing.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Ardeshir H D & Co, In Re the United Sind Spg and Wg Mills Ltd, (In Liquidation) v. Messrs Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy, Official Liquidators Parties Concerned, To settle list of contributories.

HIGH COURT FOR THE PUNJAB.

APPEAL TO NEW MEMBER OF INDIA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

The "Punjabee" makes an appeal to Sardar Daljit Singh, Member of the India Council, to exert himself on the High Court question for the Punjab, a question on which all sections have been absolutely unanimous and as to which Lord Crew's decision has, it says, been a cruel disappointment.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

HEARING OF THE DASHMINA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, June 18.

The Special Tribunal yesterday sitting at the inspection bungalow took up the Dashmina Case against Srijamali and seven others. The case was withdrawn against two, who were then rearrested under Section 110 (abetment). Complainant described the dacoity in which one woman was killed and Rs. 200 and jewellery looted.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Doran charged Jankibai, a Hindu woman, with trying to commit suicide by jumping into a well.

The accused was the wife of one Sabjoo residing near Parel. Sometime ago she had a quarrel with her husband, and used to threaten him that she would go away with a neighbour. On Wednesday last she gave her ornaments to her husband telling him that she was leaving his house. Sabjoo did not care for her, but after a short time a noise of some one falling into water was heard. The husband ran near a well in his compound and found the accused in it. She was taken out by the neighbours and subsequently handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship ordered her release on her furnishing a surety for Rs. 50 and to be of good behaviour for six months.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Chhota Amra with house-breaking by night and theft of currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 14,537, and Budha Agra and Amra Ladha with abetment. Superintendent Walker conducted the prosecution.

It was alleged that on the night of the 29th May last, after the day's business was over, Raghchand Bridrichand, "munim" of the firm of Amulakchand Burchand and Co., situated in Princess Street, placed the property in the safe, which he locked, and went to sleep on the premises after placing the key in a wooden box. He found the front doors ajar and the safe open the next morning, and on examining the contents, found the notes and cash missing. He reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the second accused, a servant in the employ of the firm, on suspicion. The first and third accused were subsequently arrested, and most of the property was found buried near a temple at Bhaynder.

The accused were convicted. The first, who had a previous conviction, was sentenced to two years' and the second and third to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUNG PIC-POCKET.

On Friday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of a case, in which Dharma Luxman, a Hindu lad, stood charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 7 from the pocket of one Kalianmund Vishnumund, Jamadar Anand Vishnu of the Railway Police, conducted the prosecution.

The complainant came to Bombay by the Gujarat Mail, on Thursday, and got down at the Grant Road Station. At the time Excise Police were inspecting his luggage, he felt a jerk in his coat pocket. On turning round he saw the purse in the accused's hand. The accused was arrested and subsequently brought before the Magistrate.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and as this was his second conviction his Worship ordered him to receive twelve stripes.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

CHARGE AGAINST A MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 18.

In the falsification of accounts case brought by Messrs. J. and F. Graham and Co. against H. C. Elsey, a departmental manager of the firm, the prosecution closed their evidence yesterday after over forty-five hearings. Mr. W. Cram, of Messrs. Graham and Co., of Calcutta, cross-examined by counsel for the defence said he got no explanation from the accused when he questioned him as to certain entries in the weekly rice statements. In re-examination by the prosecuting counsel witness said that Elsey never suggested to him that the figures in the weekly statements were inserted by Harold Smith (deceased) or anybody else. Mr. McDonnell for the prosecution addressed the court on the whole evidence.

With reference to the statement that the vacancy of the permanent judgeship in the Madras High Court caused by the retirement of Sir C. Sankaran Nair had been offered to Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, the "Madras Times" says that there will not be a permanent vacancy until Sir Sankaran Nair joins the Viceroy's Executive Council in October and meanwhile any arrangements consequent upon Sir Sankaran Nair's leave will have to be of an acting nature.

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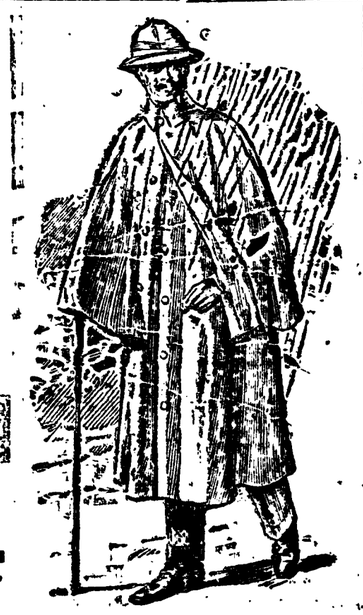

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THE COALITION GOVERNMENT.

WAR CABINET.

UNIONIST LEADERS' DECISION.

SUPPORT FOR BOLD MEASURES

"WE SHALL DO OUR BEST."

Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law explained to a large meeting of the Unionist Party in both Houses of Parliament, held at the Carlton Club on May 26, the reasons which led them to agree to join a Coalition Government for the purpose of helping to direct the war to a successful issue. Those present included:—

Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Chamberlain, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Cromer, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Halsbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Mersey, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Grey, Lord Valentia, Lord Faber, Lord Dundonald, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Howe, Lord Bath, Lord Lytton, Lord Colchester, Lord Huntly, Lord Midleton, Mr. Cave, the Hon. H. Lawson, Lord St. Adwyn, Mr. Chaplain, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Lord Portsmouth, Mr. Pike Pease, Sir Henry Clark, Mr. J. H. Campbell, Lord Verulam, Lord Annaly, Mr. Herbert Nield, Lord Elgin, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Lord Galway, Lord Edmund Talbot, Sir Frederick Bunbury, Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Lord Churchill, Lord Rodesdale, Lord Farquhar, Mr. Steel-Maitland, Mr. Henry Terrell, Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. Pollock, and Lord Harris.

The meeting was not open to the public, but an official report was subsequently issued.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

Lord Lansdowne said:—

My right hon. colleague, who is well aware that my score of years is much longer than his, has been good enough to give way to me on this occasion. It is consequently my duty to fill this chair, and to say two or three words to you at the beginning of our proceedings. The story we have to tell you is a very short and, I venture to think a very intelligible one. You all know that we have been invited by the Prime Minister to join him in forming a Government which will be representative of both the great parties of the State. In our view, that was an offer with which it was right for us to comply. We felt sure that if we had declined it the country would have judged us hardly, and, I think I may add, we should have judged ourselves hardly for what I think could not be regarded as anything else than a failure of duty on our part. (Cheers.)

I suppose that every gentleman here has at the back of his mind a dislike to Coalition Governments. In ordinary circumstances, I fully admit that the dislike is reasonable and ought to prevail, but we are not in ordinary circumstances to-day. The country is making the most stupendous efforts it has ever been called upon to make. We do not even yet knew what the dimensions of that effort may prove to be. New theatres of war unfold themselves before us. New developments, some of them of the most sinister and horrible kind are taking place day by day, and we must all of us be convinced that at such a moment nothing but a supreme and concentrated effort on the part of the whole nation will be sufficient to meet the difficulties and the opposition in front of us. We are fighting for everything that is worth fighting for. We are fighting for our national honour for the sanctity of treaty obligations, for the cause of liberty, and for the cause of humanity. (Cheers.)

FAILURE IN MUNITIONS SUPPLY.

Now, in this great and memorable struggle it is conceded that we have already experienced not a few disappointments. There have been shortcomings, there have been miscalculations, some of them probably excusable, and some of them perhaps not. We are all of us, I suppose, penetrated with the conviction that there has been something amiss with what I suppose may be described as the national organization of the country. (Cheers.) As to men, we are not sure that we have got enough, or that we are getting enough, or that we are getting the right men. As to munitions, I will not dwell upon that painful chapter in the history of the war, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the failure of the supply of essential munitions has not once, but many times, interfered with the due progress of our military operations. (Hear, hear.) Sure'y if this, or half of this, is true, it means that the staying power of the country is going to be taxed as it never has been taxed before, and that if we are to pull through, it must be not by the efforts of one party or another party, of one portion of the United Kingdom or another portion of it, of one class of the community or another class, but by an effort of the whole of the country, irrespective of classes, or areas, or distinctions of any kind. (Cheers.) Being deeply convinced that that was so, Mr. Bonar Law and I came to the conclusion that we could not do otherwise than accept the overtures that were made by the Government.

Now, only one word with regard to the question of Coalition Governments. What is the objection which is continually raised against resort to a Coalition Government? I think I know many friends of mine who have a considerable suspicion of Front Benches as such, and when they find two Front Benches combining, their suspicions will probably be, not doubled, but quadrupled. The objection is a plausible one, because we are told that the effect of the disappearance of the official Opposition will inevitably be that we shall no longer have that responsible organized criticism which is the very life-blood and essence of our Parliamentary life. But then if that objection is raised, I would suggest that this question is one which we may fairly ask: How has the Opposition been discharging the duties of an Opposition, and the normal functions of an Opposition, during the last nine or 10 months? I venture to suggest to you that it has been impossible for us, in the conditions which we have had to encounter, to perform those duties in the usual, and indeed in an efficient manner. Opposition criticism, if it is to be worth anything, must be damaging criticism, destructive criticism, and you must push it home, your ultimate object being to get rid of the Government and to replace it by another.

A FULL SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

But we have, none of us, during the last few months, had that in our minds. I think most of us have felt that a General Election and a change of Government in such circumstances as the present would have been a national disaster of the very first magnitude. (Cheers.) Therefore it has come to pass that, if we have criticized, we have shrunk from pressing our advantage home, for fear its results should be too damaging to the party in power. We have fought with the buttons on the foils, and the result has been that our criticism has too often appeared to be half-hearted. I may be told that we have had opportunities of offering friendly advice and suggestions in an unofficial manner to the Ministers. That is true, and there have been occasions on which such advice has been offered and it certainly has not been badly received. As to this unofficial advice, are not there two propositions which one may affirm? The first of them is this, that the more advice that is given, and the more advice that is accepted from the Opposition, the greater is the share of responsibility which the Opposition thereby assumes. And the second proposition, I think, is this, that nothing can be more unsatisfactory than a division of responsibility in these matters. For that reason we have felt that if we are to have responsibility our share must be a full and complete one of all that belongs to it.

This invitation has come to us nominally from his Majesty's Government. In our view it seems to come rather from the country than from the Government. (Cheers.) Having that feeling, we have thought it our duty to accept it. We fully realize—I do so at any rate—that the burden which we are asked to take up is a heavy one. People talk of the sweets of office. I do not think there are any sweets of office in these days. The load being there, we deem it to be our duty to shoulder the share of it which belongs to us, and we earnestly hope that those present this afternoon will encourage us by the support which we ask you to give. (Cheers.)

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law said:—

You, my lord, have expressed so clearly the motives which have influenced us in coming to the momentous decision for which we ask your approval to-day, and you yourselves understand the conditions so completely, that all that remains for me is to repeat in other words what has already been said by Lord Lansdowne. You remember that at the time of the French Revolution, when France had been invaded, a great flag was hoisted in Paris bearing this inscription—"The Country in Danger." There are very few—very few indeed—of those whom I am addressing whose hearts are not heavy to-day from anxiety for those who are dearest to them, who are either training to go to the front, or who are risking their lives away in the trenches, or who have paid their last debt of duty to their country by dying for her. Our country is in danger, and in all political considerations the one thing which ought to influence us and the only thing which has influenced us is this—How can we best help our country and how can we in the quickest way bring to an end this horrible war which is devouring the flower of our manhood? (Cheers.) That is our sole motive in everything we do.

As you know, at the time the war broke out your leaders decided, with your approval, that ordinary Parliamentary opposition was impossible. We have adhered to that policy persistently. It has not always been easy, but we have adhered to it because we thought it right. But the events to which Lord Lansdowne has referred connected with the war itself made it appear to us—certainly made it appear to me—that the present state of things could not go on, that criticism must come in connexion with the war itself; but so far as I could see, such criticism could not under existing circumstances help the cause which we have at heart.

MR. ASQUITH'S INVITATION.

The same considerations which were weighing with us seem at the same time to have had their weight with the Government; for, just at the moment when we had come to the conclusion that there must be a change, I received a letter from the Prime Minister which I am at liberty to read to you. It is:—

Dear Mr. Bonar Law,—After long and careful consideration I have definitely come to the conclusion that the conduct of the war to a successful and decisive issue cannot be effectively carried on except by a Cabinet which represents all parties in the State. I need not enter into the reasons, sufficiently obvious, which point to this as the best solution, in the interests of the country, of the problems which the war now presents; nor does the recognition of its necessity involve any disparagement on my part of the splendid service which in their several spheres my colleagues have rendered to the Empire in this great and trying emergency. My colleagues have placed their resignations in my hands, and I am therefore in a position to invite you and those who are associated with you to join forces with us in a combined administration in which I should also ask the leaders of the Irish and Labour Parties to participate, whose common action, without prejudice to the future prosecution of our various and divergent political purposes, should be exclusively directed to the issues of the war.

When I received that letter Lord Lansdowne and I summoned a meeting of our colleagues, and with their unanimous approval I sent this reply:—

The considerations to which you refer have for some time been present to the mind of Lord Lansdowne and myself. We have now communicated your views and your invitation to our colleagues and we shall be glad to co-operate with you in your endeavour to form a National Government.

What other answer could we have sent? There is an alternative. We might have thought, and as a matter of fact I did think, that from a purely political point of view, perhaps from their own fault, perhaps from causes beyond the control of any Government, the Government were losing their hold upon the country; and that we had only to wait for the fruit to drop into our hands. The whole essence of party government is the possibility of forming an alternative Government; but during the war no alternative Government was possible. (Cheers.) Supposing we had succeeded in putting out this Government and taking their places. Even then how would it have been possible for us to hope that this war would have been carried on in a national spirit? But apart from that, it was quite evident that we could never have secured a majority in any circumstances in this House of Commons, and no man could regard it as even conceivable that, in the midst of this terrible struggle, we could have had a party election going on throughout the country. (Cheers.) That consideration, therefore, never entered our minds; and if it had, we should have received, and we should well have deserved, the contempt not only of the country but of our own party. (Cheers.)

LORD LANDOWNE'S EXAMPLE.

There was another alternative. We might have replied to the Prime Minister that we had carefully considered his proposal, that we did not think it in the national interest, but that, since we declined to share his responsibilities, we should stand aside altogether and leave them to conduct the war without criticism, as best as they could. From the personal point of view I can assure you that is the alternative which every one of us would have preferred—every one of us. But to have taken it would have been in our opinion shirking a duty which both the country and the party expect us to perform. (Cheers.) Well, the Government has been formed. I shall say nothing about the composition of it except this, that we did think it necessary, if we were to share the responsibility, that, both in the Cabinet and in regard to the importance of the offices, we should have the weight to which our numbers in the House of Commons entitled us. That was readily acknowledged, and has been granted by the Prime Minister. Beyond that we did not go. Not one of us gave the smallest consideration on personal grounds as to what offices should be filled by any one. In that respect an example was set us of disinterestedness and devotion to duty by Lord Lansdowne (cheers)—which would have been expected with certainty by everyone who, like myself, had the privilege of his friendship. I need not tell you that it is not only by his own choice, but by his fixed determination, that he has entered the Cabinet without portfolio.

The Government has been formed. All that Lord Lansdowne has said about the disadvantages and dangers of such a Government, we feel. I do not myself attach great importance in a crisis like this to the personalities of Ministers. I do not think it matters much whether one is a little abler or a little less able than another. What does matter is that there should be cohesion and unity of purpose throughout. (Cheers.) That cohesion is very difficult to get in a Coalition Government, and if there is less of it instead of more, the change will be disastrous to the Government. It is hard to secure this cohesion. Those of us who are now entering the Government are entering it as colleagues of men to whom only a few months ago we were bitterly opposed, and of men from whom even now we are divided as far as men can be divided on almost every question of domestic policy. It is very difficult, but the only chance of the success of this Coalition is that every member of it should go into it with a fixed determination to act as the loyal colleague of every member of the Cabinet, and without any idea that that result is to be got by any compromise on any question—Home Rule, Welsh Church, or anything else—which we regard as vital, but by putting aside absolutely everything until the war is finished, and by regarding the war as the only thing we have to deal with. (Cheers.) It is in that spirit that every one of us enters this Government, and it is with the fixed determination that we shall do our best. While we have all great misgivings, it is with the hope that it may be our privilege to be able to do some small service to our country in her time of need. (Cheers.)

TWO CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

This Coalition can only succeed on two conditions. One is that it is a National Government in reality as well as in name. (Cheers.) In this connexion I am personally sorry—and I believe the view is shared by every one of our colleagues—that Mr. Redmond has not joined the Government. (Hear, hear.) It can only succeed if, as a National Government, it receives the support of the nation. I think it ought to. Whatever the views of our fellow-countrymen outside may be, however great our shortcomings may be, they have to ask themselves this question. If this Government fails, what is there left to carry on the Government of the country? But it can only succeed on another condition. It can only succeed if the Government itself realizes that it is the Government of the nation, that it is entitled to act with the strength of a Government which has the nation behind it (cheers), and that in everything connected with the war we must do what we ourselves think right in the interests of the country. If there is to be any question of one party will not stand this, and the other party will not stand that; there is to be any question except what is best to end the war, then this Coalition will be a dismal failure, and it will ruin not only those who are members of it, but it will be ruinous to our country as well.

That is all I wish to say, except this. This is not the end of party government. This arrangement is formed for one purpose only. Our party organization will be required as much as ever, and to whatever extent it can be kept up without injury to the conduct of the war it is our duty to keep it up. (Cheers.) I may say this further—that Lord Lansdowne and I have always appreciated the confidence which for the last three and a half years you have given us. We feel the responsibility which that confidence involves, and it is because we feel that responsibility and because we feel that you have allowed us to speak for you—it is for that reason, and for that reason only—that we have entered this Government. I can assure you that what Lord Lansdowne said to you about the desire for office, whatever may be the case in ordinary times, does not apply now. There is not one of us who is entering the Coalition who would not rather stay out of it. There is not one of us who does not realize, if he thinks of his political career at all, that the chances are it will be very likely ruined. That we must not consider. Every member of the Cabinet, and every member of the party, must go into this new enterprise with something of the spirit of the glowing words used by Danton:—"May my name be polluted, but may France be free." (Cheers.)

LORD ST. ALDWYN.

I do not know what it may be possible for the Coalition Government to do that could not have been done by a Cabinet composed solely of those in whom we have personal confidence—the leaders of our own party. But in this I do agree heartily with Mr. Bonar Law—that it would have been absolutely impossible for such a Cabinet to be formed now, and for a General Election to have taken place now in the middle of this great war, to which all our thoughts and energies are directed. Therefore the choice was absolutely necessary, and it is one for which we feel the most cordial gratitude to our leaders. It has been, I am sure, no light matter for Lord Lansdowne to undertake these new and grave responsibilities. We have endeavoured, under the advice of himself and Mr. Bonar Law, all of us to do what we can, quite irrespective of our own party differences, to aid the Government unofficially in the prosecution of the war. But the time for that has gone by. We have done what we could, but it has become perfectly clear to the country, and if you listened to Mr. Asquith's letter you will know it has become clear to the Government themselves, that only by a closer cooperation could this war be carried to a successful conclusion.

Lord Lansdowne might well have pleaded his health; I am sure that his health is not very good; he might have pleaded other personal reasons which might have led him to prefer rest and quietude instead of undertaking again these grave responsibilities. He has thrown those ideas aside. He has behaved, as he has throughout his life, as a patriot and a statesman. (Cheers.) I can say the same, I am sure, gentlemen, with your full consent, of Mr. Bonar Law (cheers), and of those who are acting with him in this great emergency. They must see—none can see more plainly—the difficulties and problems and anxieties that are before them. They must see—none can see more plainly—even the possibilities of the failure of this great experiment. But they undertake it in a spirit of determination to do their best for the country and to carry it to a successful issue, and, in a spirit of true patriotism and self-sacrifice, to throw all personal antagonism of the past to the winds, on condition that our old political opponents do the same, and devote their united efforts to the prosecution of the war. (Cheers.)

I will say but one word in conclusion. I was glad to hear the stress laid by Mr. Bonar Law upon the necessity, on the part of this new Government, for courageous and decided action in doing whatever may be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. (Cheers.) New steps may have to be taken, and new policies may have to be decided upon. But let them take those steps, and let them decide upon those policies as bold, courageous, and determined men. Let us have no halting between two opinions. (Cheers.) Let them go on fearlessly, not thinking of votes, or one party or the other, in what they believe to be right and necessary in the interests of the country. They will have, I can assure them, the support of the country beyond anything they can conceive now in such a policy. What we have wanted is a policy of that kind in the past. Let us have it now, and we and our country for years and centuries to come will be grateful to them for the work they have done. (Loud cheers.)

MR. CHAPLIN.

Mr. Chaplin in the course of his speech said:—

It is a herculean task which the new Government have before them. There is ample work which must be done here at home as well abroad, and some which perhaps some of us may think has hitherto been left undone too long. I venture to hope that we shall hear no more of strikes (cheers); that no continuance of what are called slackers will be permitted (cheers); that great reforms will be made, with the unhesitating decision of which Lord St. Aldwyn spoke, in every possible respect of this nature when the needs and necessities of the country require it. Mobilize the nation for the nation's safety. (Cheers.) And if that be the warcry of the new Coalition Government, you may be absolutely certain that the nation will most gladly follow you. (Cheers.) Then the end will be most certain of the most causeless, the most cruel, the most savage and unnecessary war that ever was embarked upon. But at the same time, please God, there will be an end once and for ever of that vile, dominating influence by which a whole race upon the Continent has been perverted—aye, and more than perverted, absolutely enslaved. I will dare to say of it the only word I will say in conclusion. That it is worthy indeed of the tyrants who rule them and of the Arch Enemy of mankind himself (Cheers.)

The proceedings met with unanimous approval, and terminated after a few remarks by Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Lovat, and Colonel Mark Lockwood.

AUGUST 4 ANNIVERSARY.

The Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations, which arranged the recent Imperial meeting at the Guildhall, and of which the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery are president and vice-presidents and Mr. Henry Cust is the chairman, are already organising meetings to be held in every city, town, and village of Great Britain and the Empire on Wednesday, August 4, the anniversary of the declaration of the war. The resolution presented to these meetings will embody the renewed confirmation and consecration of the vow of the Empire.

LATE VISCOUNT WENDOVER.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Heir of Lord Lincolnshire, who died in the Military Hospital at Boulogne, on May 19, from terrible wounds—a shattered thigh and smashed arm—received in action, was the only son and heir of the Marquess of Lincolnshire, and was twenty. Both the Marquess and the Marchioness were with him when the end came. Lord Wendover was a very promising young soldier, and was a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. King Edward VII. was the principal sponsor at Lord Wendover's baptism.

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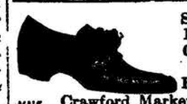

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NEW SIGNIFICANCE OF EMPIRE DAY.

THE TEST OF WAR.

The following communication from the pen of Sir Valentine Chirol appeared in "The Times" of May 22:—

Empire Day comes round this year laden with a new significance to all parts of the Empire, and not least to India.

I need not recall the splendid contributions which India herself has made to the war, though not until the military history of the war can be fully and unreservedly written will it be clearly realized in this country how large a part was played by the Government of India in enabling the Empire to maintain the military situation in France during the most critical months of last autumn, not merely by the dispatch of large expeditionary forces, but by pouring in, boldly and without counting other needs or consequences, reinforcements of guns, rifles, ammunition, and equipment of all sorts which could not at that time have been supplied on our European front from any other source. And all this was done whilst India was being called upon to carry out two subsidiary expeditions to Mesopotamia and East Africa, the former at least on a very considerable scale, and to contribute an important contingent to the defence of the Suez Canal.

Such enormous drafts upon the military resources of India would have been out of the question, had not the Government of India been able to draw with entire confidence on the loyalty of the princes and peoples of India. In such a country as India, with a somewhat unruly borderland and many mischievous forces at work amongst its own motely populations, there must always be elements of uncertainty and even of possible danger, calling, throughout a prolonged period of stress and strain, for the utmost vigilance and for firm and tactful handling. I need only mention the sporadic disturbances on the Afghan frontier, the continuance of lawlessness in Bengal, the restlessness prevalent at one time in various districts of the Punjab, due to economic quite as often as to political causes, and the shock to Mahomedan feeling involved in the rupture with Turkey. But having spent some two or three months since the beginning of this year in India, I may be allowed to bear witness to the sustained response which the vast majority of Indians of all classes and creeds and races have made to the call of the Empire.

RECOGNITION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF INDIA.

The signal mark of confidence displayed in sending the Indian Army straight into the field of European operations to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British Army appealed to Indian sentiment as nothing else could have done. Indians saw in it an immediate and generous acknowledgment of the great outburst of loyalty from princes and peoples which had followed the first announcement of war. Had the co-operation of Indian troops been confined to subsidiary operations there might still have lingered amongst many Indians the suspicion that they were regarded merely as useful "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The most jealous champions of the equal rights of India within the Empire felt that there could be no more striking recognition of those rights than that the Indian Army should be admitted to share with the British Army the foremost post of danger and of honour. Amongst the things which impressed themselves upon me whilst I was in India this time I will quote only two illustrations, from very different quarters, of the new spirit which it has called forth—the alacrity and earnestness with which the women of India have in many provinces, and most notably, perhaps, in Bombay and in Madras, thrown themselves into the work of providing comforts for the Indian troops in the field, and the unanimity with which, at the end of its session, the Imperial Council of Delhi accepted the "Defence of India Act," though its provisions were unexpected and necessarily very distasteful to many of the unofficial Indian members of an advanced political complexion. No doubt, as several speakers very clearly intimated, the vote was to some extent a vote of personal confidence in the Viceroy, whose courageous defence of Indian interests and Indian aspirations in the councils of the Empire has won for him in a singular degree the respect and trust of Indians of both the new and the old schools; but it was also an acknowledgment of the growth of new ties in a period of common peril which secured the ready acceptance for India of a measure largely modelled upon the provisions of our own "Defence of the Realm Act."

PRESENCE OF TERRITORIALS.

Another new feature which may have no slight effect upon the future relations between India and Britain is the presence of large Territorial forces from this country to take the place of the British Regular troops. An entirely new point of contact has been established between Indians and Englishmen. The Territorials consist mainly of various classes and types of our own population with which the stay-at-home Indian had never yet had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, just as to the great majority of the Territorials themselves India has hitherto been, and would, but for the war, probably have remained throughout their lives, little more than a name. The Indian has a singular gift of intuition which enables him promptly to discriminate between the different types of Englishman in India with whom experience has rendered him more or less familiar. In the "Terrier" he has discovered a new type, and he has taken a liking to it. The Territorials in India have their grievances, the greatest of all being that they are in India and not in Flanders. But their behaviour has been altogether excellent, and, without any relaxation of essential military discipline, their relations with the Indians around them are easier and less restrained than those of Regular troops in garrison. They take, generally speaking, a keener and more intelligent interest in their novel surroundings, and amongst the more educated, who realize the great Imperial crisis which has brought them to India, there is a real desire to understand what India means to the Empire. When they come home their influence cannot fail to spread and to stimulate amongst much wider circles an active interest in India which until now has been mainly confined to a very small class of retired Indian officers and officials, or to political students and theorists. Moreover, the Territorials are mostly men who have or will have the parliamentary franchise at Home, and there has never been anything remotely approaching such a pilgrimage of British voters, present or future, to India as these thousands of citizen-soldiers who have gone out there now as Territorials.

CO-OPERATION ON BOTH SIDES.

In all this there is great promise for the future, if after the war is over there is reasonable cooperation on both sides, Indian and European, in giving permanent effect to the sentiment of closer union elicited by the war itself. Much will depend also upon the example of stedfastness and self-sacrifice which the British people in these islands themselves set during the war. Their attitude is being watched in India as keenly as the course of the military operations, and there are one or two questions at present engaging public opinion at Home of which the solution will certainly have a considerable effect upon Indian public opinion. Take, for example, the drink question in this country, as to which Indians are sure to be particularly critical, many amongst both conservative and progressive Indians regarding the growth of the consumption of spirits in India as one of the most lamentable accompaniments of British rule. Indian of all classes, except the irreconcilable minority of extremists, are legitimately proud of the achievements of their fellow-countrymen at the front. What, however, must be their feelings when they learn, from official documents, that the "lure of drink" has hampered and delayed the military equipment required for the effective prosecution of the campaign, in which Indian blood has already been so freely shed? No doubt any general indictment of the working classes on this count would be grossly unfair. Many other causes, besides drink have contributed to delay the production of war materials. Evil influences of all kinds must have inevitably gained ground in our great industrial centres in proportion as, owing to the absence of compulsion, it is just the men with the highest sense of public duty who have responded to the call for voluntary enlistment, and their steadying influence has therefore been withdrawn from those centres.

SACRIFICES NECESSARY.

But these and many other circumstances which are still obscure to the British public must be infinitely more obscure to the remote Indian public. Will not even the reports of the proceedings in Parliament tempt Indians to think that the whole question has been approached in many quarters more from the point of view of class susceptibilities, or of the producers' interests, if not of mere partisan calculations, than from that of the supreme needs of the Army itself? The paramount title upon which we rely for the justification of our rule in India is the superiority of our civilization. Can we in all sincerity uphold that title if, at this crucial hour, the nation is unwilling or unable to make, for the duration of the war, the sacrifice which the Russian people, whose civilization we have always regarded as far more backward than our own, have been able and willing to make? The memory of the King-Emperor's visit is still fresh in India, and the admirable example set by his Majesty went straight to the hearts of the Indian people. With their peculiar sense of personal loyalty to the Sovereign, the fact that such an example has not been more freely and universally followed will, in itself, be to them almost incomprehensible.

It may be idle to hope that any distant echo of Indian sentiment will affect those who are deaf to much less remote arguments. But one cannot help wondering sometimes whether the people of this country, whether Ministers themselves, though members of an Imperial Government, whether Parliament, though styled an Imperial Parliament, quite realize that questions bearing even indirectly on the war, which are dealt with here as if they were merely questions of domestic policy affecting only the United Kingdom, are regarded in India as well as in the Dominions as questions of Imperial moment affecting the whole Empire. This is especially true, I think, in India of questions which have a moral bearing, for nowhere does our power rest more largely on moral foundations. The future of British rule in India will be governed not only by the way in which the loyalty of India stands the test of this great ordeal of war, but by the manner in which the people of these islands discharge their stewardship during the war towards the great dependency which is bearing no mean share in the sacrifices of war.

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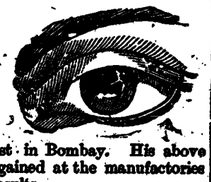

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THE EARLY TRADERS.

Having briefly glanced at the condition of the city during the fifties in respect of population, health, water-supply, conservancy, lighting and police, it will be in the fitness of things to take a fairly broad survey of the trade conditions generally of that eventful decade. In the first instance it is essential to recall the fact of the very imperfect system of registration of the foreign trade at Bombay port. Considering that, even in Great Britain, the value of an accurate registration of imports and exports was only beginning to be realised, it need not surprise us that the customs authorities at all the principal Indian ports, Bombay included, had only a most rudimentary organisation for the purpose. No doubt the Government had some time before created the post of, what was known as "The Reporter General of External Commerce." He could not have been a person regularly trained for the purpose, seeing that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, itself a young, though active and vigorous, institution of about fourteen years' standing, had been wrangling somewhere between 1848 and 1850 with the local Government for an . . . unburden which was attempted to be foisted on that juvenile organisation of Bombay trade at that date. Rudimentary as the system of registration was, the Chamber was asked to contribute a hundred rupees per month towards the printing of the returns which that body wished to be furnished with. It contended that it was the duty of the State to keep itself well informed for its own revenue, and statistical purposes, and, therefore, whatever the expense ought to be borne by it. It was no part of the Chamber's functions to take upon itself such a duty, and if it demanded a regular monthly return of imports and exports, it was simply to help the State in stimulating the trade of the port the potentialities of which were so great and manifest. None could gainsay that the contention of the Bombay Chamber was ill-grounded. But one has to remember that in those days the East India Company was exceedingly tight as to its purse. It was extravagant to a fault in certain directions, while cheeseparing in other ways. One has to go through the ponderous tomes of the Parliamentary enquiry instituted every 21 years, on the renewal of its charter, to be quite posted in reference to their modes of expenditure. The cross-examination by independent members of some of the "bigwigs" of the Court of Directors, will be found refreshing and instructive even at this date. The enquiry of 1831 and that of 1857 are both exceedingly informing.

THE JEALOUSY OF THE COMPANY.

No wonder then that the Company which strained at gnats and swallowed camels should have been so mean as to attempt to place the burden of the cost of the registration of the seaborne trade of this port on the Chamber. But, perhaps, there was another reason which can be surmised; the general attitude of the Company towards the 'interlopers,' that is persons other than those serving under a convenant with the Company who were allowed by the Charter Act of 1833 to have free and unrestricted trade in India. The Company looked with a jealous eye on these "interlopers" who had, after half a century's continued agitation, been able to succeed in achieving their object. Even to the British traders of the forties of the last century, India was still a land of the Pagoda tree. The tree had only to be shaken to collect any number of silver pagodas in the lap, the pagodas as the reader may be aware, were the coin of the realm current in the prosperous era of Portuguese trade. The Company's servants looked askance at the new class of traders, so enterprising and so keen, but so different in political and economic beliefs or East India Company. It was entirely owing creeds from those of the . . . . protective to the freedom allowed under the Charter Act of 1833 to all British traders to carry on their trade in this country that it became practical for the English merchants in Bombay in the latter part of the thirties to establish what has been since known as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. This was in 1836.

THE GOLDEN MOTTO.

But the first founders, of whom more another time, were shrewd and canny. Their wisdom and mercantile sagacity are much to be admired. The golden motto was to move slowly. There were scores of mercantile and marine matters which their short experience had known which needed reform. But they at once understood the value of going forward step by step. So the matter of registration of trade returns was not taken in hand for nearly ten years after the Chamber was established. We could well understand how the authorities of the East India Company must have tried the best that the "interlopers" should know as little of the movements of the trade as possible, having been such close monopolists of Indian commerce for over a century. But none can stay the march of events and the Company soon found out that the men of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had come to stay, and stayed it and has grown with the growth of years and strengthened with the strength acquired by its unique influence and position.

So it happened that the problem of the registration of the trade was eventually solved by the Reporter-General giving up the original proposal to charge the Chamber rupees one hundred per month and allow that body by its Secretary or other officer deputed to inspect at the Custom House the daily or weekly registrations. That wsa the primitive way in which those stalwart but enterprising men of commerce began to feel their way and understood the dynamics of the seaborne trade.—How cotton and other produce came to Bombay, how it was shipped, and so on. But the most useful and arduous pioneer work which the early men of the Chamber did demands one or two chapters by themselves. It was they who really laid broad and deep the foundations of Bombay's commercial greatness, and thus the men of commerce of to-day, be they Indian or European, owe them a deep debt of gratitude and the Government of Bombay itself must feel grateful to them for the invaluable services they did which while benefitting them also contributed largely to expand the revenues of Bombay.

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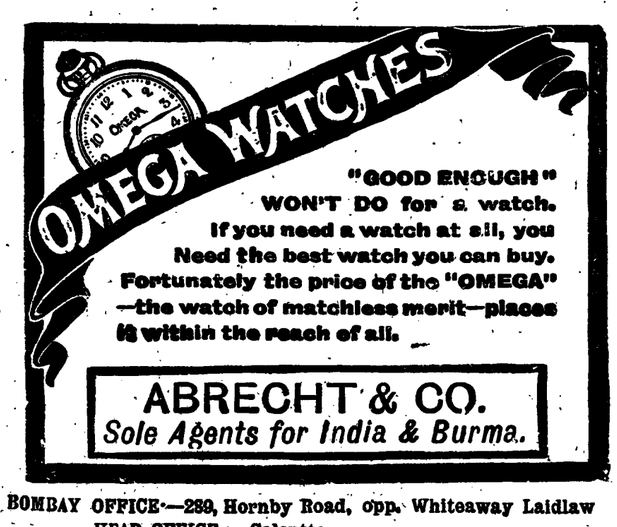
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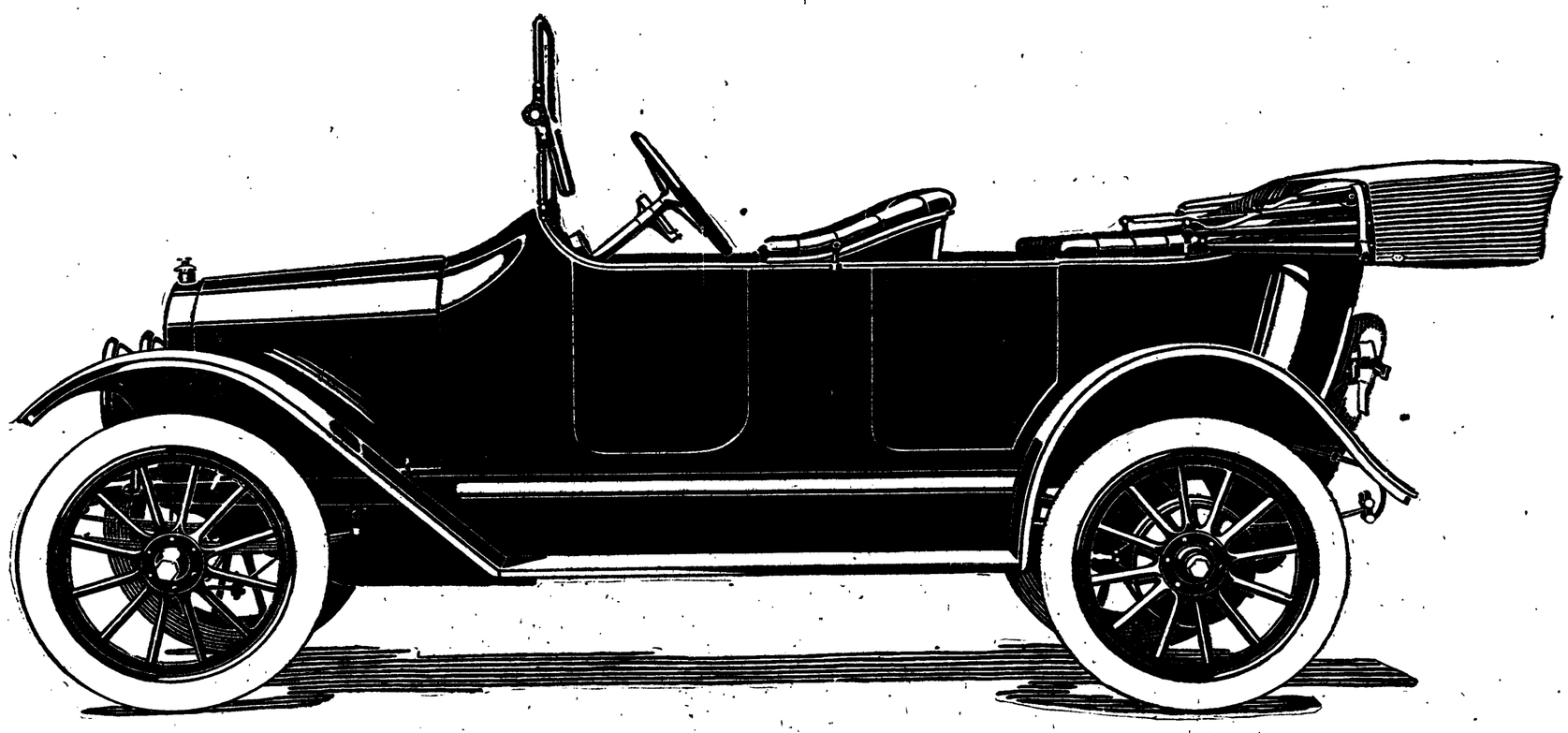

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